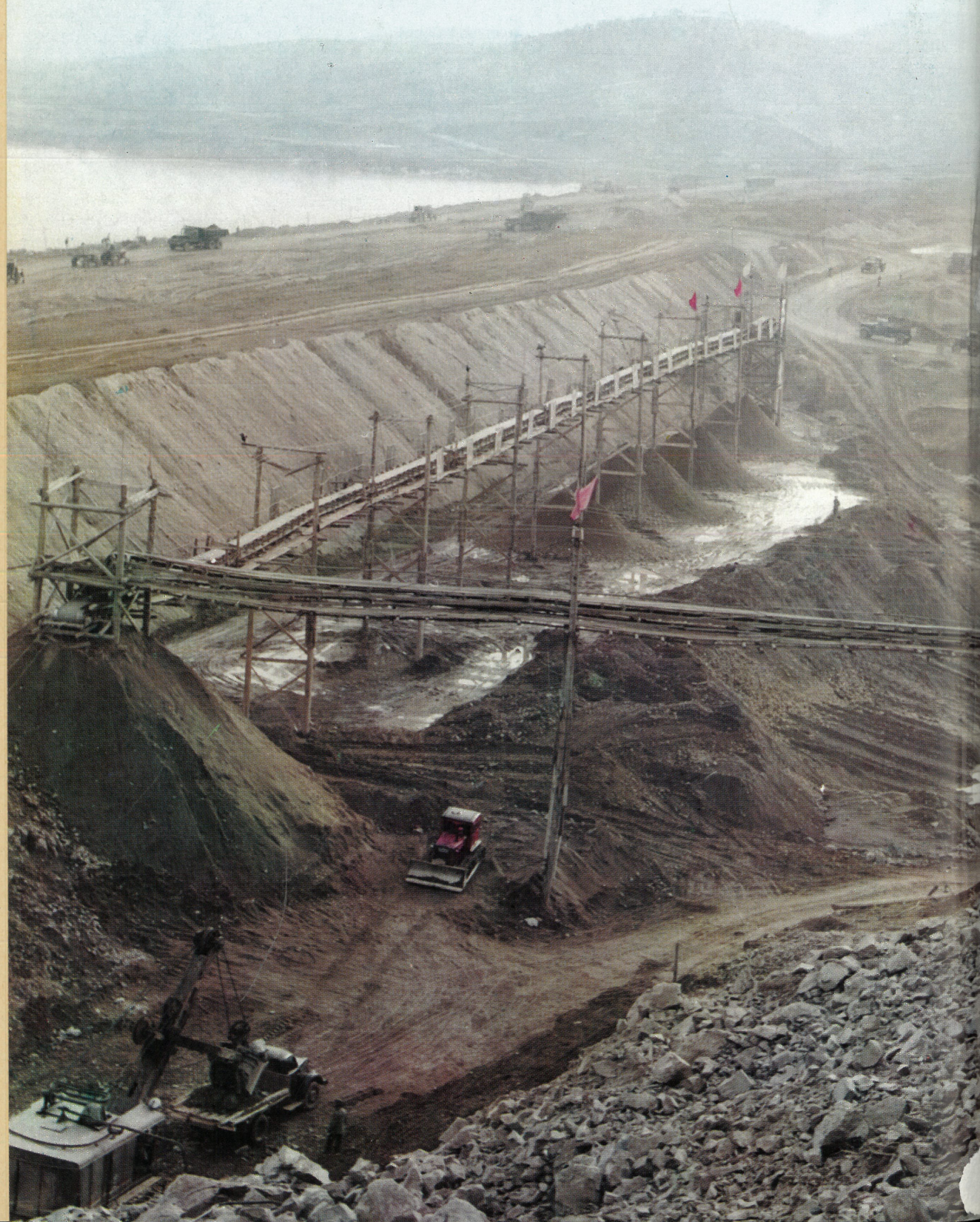




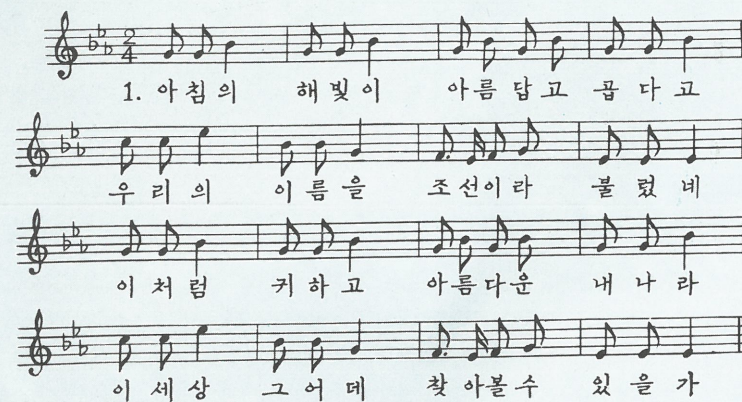
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Korea Today

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조선의 노래



An Immortal Classic

SONG OF KOREA

1. The morning sun shines bright and beautiful,
Hence the name of our country Choson—Land of Morning Calm.
Such a beautiful and lovely land like my country
You can never find anywhere else in the world.
2. My land of 3,000 ri is full of silver and gold
And boasts of a history of five thousand years.
Let us drive out the brutal Japs
And ring the bell of liberation all over the land.
3. In new, free Korea with no Japs and landlords,
Let us set up our government.
My country, a land of wise and clever people,
Let us enrich by ourselves for ever and ever.

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children grow up healthily, not
envying anyone else in the
world, under the warm care of
father Marshal Kim Il Sung

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mortal classic "Song of Korea"

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Has Recorded Immortal Achievements in History of Human Thought

If it is to win the revolutionary struggle, the working class must have a scientific revolutionary theory.

Such theory representing the times is created by the great leader of the working class who guides people to victory in the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively developed Marxism-Leninism as required by the Korean revolution and our era, an age of independence, and founded a new revolutionary theory.

Ever since he started his revolutionary struggle, the great leader has conducted ideological and theoretical activities in his own way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle hardened the conviction of the Korean Communists that one was the master of one's own destiny and that one also had the ability to shape one's own destiny. And this struggle persuaded them firmly that the only correct position to observe in the revolutionary struggle was to settle all matters for oneself in the interests of one's people and in keeping with the specific conditions of one's country." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 283.)

The great leader's ideological and theoretical activities were strictly based on the Juche position from the outset.

In the first days of his revolutionary activities, he studied Marxism-Leninism in close combination with the practice of the Korean revolution and widely spread it. This was also the course of creating the correct guiding idea for the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered and developed and enriched the great Juche idea in the course of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader clarified the theory and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. And in the busy days of building a new state after the country's liberation and in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War crowded with trying ordeals he advanced revolutionary theories to show the only correct ways to overcome difficulties in the way of the revolution.

In the postwar period, he carried out more energetic ideological and theoretical activities to clarify the way to go to socialism because the people's democratic revolution had already been completed.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideological and theoretical activities are always closely combined with revolutionary practice.

The great leader always advances new theories, reflecting the actual needs of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and fully generalizing a rich store of practical experience. It is particularly to be noted that

he always goes among the popular masses and finds precious buds in their wisdom and creative initiative with a sharp eye, and verifies the correctness of his revolutionary theories through their revolutionary practice and further develops and enriches his revolutionary ideas.

He regards theory not as a mere knowledge but as a weapon of revolutionary struggle, a means to awaken the masses and bring them into action.

So he not only deeply elucidates all problems scientifically and theoretically but also shows concrete ways to settle them and expounds the complex and difficult theoretical problems in so easy terms that the masses can understand clearly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideological and theoretical activities are many-sided.

They cover all stages and all areas of revolution and construction and all aspects of the people's life. New theories are created in all areas of his activities. The course of his many-sided practical activities is that of creating theories in immensely broad areas.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great thinker and theoretician who created profound ideas and theories.

His great revolutionary ideology is, in a word, an integral system of idea, theory and method of Juche.

What takes the most important and outstanding place in his revolutionary ideology is the immortal Juche idea.

The Juche idea is the core and cornerstone of his great revolutionary ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything." (Ibid., p. 284.)

The philosophical theory of the Juche idea clarifies the place and role of man in the world and scientifically expounds the fundamental problem of world outlook as to what is master in the world and what decides everything. Thus, the Juche idea perfected the revolutionary world outlook of the working class and made it a most potent weapon for revolutionary transformation and change. It also provides people with the only correct outlook

on the world—that everything in the world is of real value only when it serves man; otherwise it is of no value—and with a powerful weapon for the scientific cognition and revolutionary transformation of the world.

The great Juche idea gives a concept on human independence and newly clarifies the fundamental aim and cause of the revolution and laws of social progress.

The Juche idea fully clarified an entirely new revolutionary theory on attaching primary importance to the masses of the working people in viewing everything and settling all problems of revolution and construction by the method of enhancing their role and responsibility.

The Juche idea calls for maintaining the independent position and the creative position in the revolution and construction.

The independent position is the fundamental position the working masses should keep to in the revolution and construction and the creative position is the fundamental method they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society.

The important components of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology are revolutionary theories based on the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 501.)

The great leader comprehensively systematized and perfected the revolutionary theory of the working class on the revolution and construction on a new ideological and theoretical basis, and thus fully clarified the revolutionary theories and strategies and tactics for all the revolutionary stages the working class should go through in fulfilling its historical mission and brought about a radical turn in the development of the working-class revolutionary theory.

The revolutionary theories based on the Juche idea call for giving primary importance to the working masses who are master of everything and decide everything in viewing

things and settling all problems of the revolution and construction, relying on their revolutionary role.

The Juche idea newly clarified the theory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the theory of the socialist revolution, and the theory and strategy and tactics of socialist-communist construction; it gave an original elucidation of the theory and strategy and tactics of armed struggle, the highest form of national-liberation struggle, the theories of building a revolutionary party and forming revolutionary forces, the theory of the establishment of the people's government and the people's democratic system, the theory of creating revolutionary people's armed forces, the theory of socialist reorganization of production relations prior to technical reconstruction, the theory of capturing the ideological and material fortresses in communist construction, the theory of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, the theory of building an independent national economy, the theory of the final solution of the rural question and the theory of the three revolutions for the occupation of the two fortresses of communism.

The Juche idea newly elucidated the theories on the international communist movement and working-class movement.

The method of guidance based on the Juche idea is an important component of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology.

The great leader created the revolutionary method of guidance based on the Juche idea and comprehensively perfected it, thus clearing a new domain of the working-class revolutionary ideology for the first time.

He clarified the sole guidance system of the Party and a number of problems of princi-

ple to ensure it firmly, and created the revolutionary mass line, the fundamental principle of mass guidance, and the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work based on it. And he completely systematized and perfected the Juche method of guidance consisting mainly of the revolutionary guidance system, the fundamental principle of mass guidance, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work which are based on the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created and systematized the idea, theory and method of Juche and provided our people with an all-conquering ideological and theoretical and methodological weapon.

With the creation of the revolutionary ideology by the great leader the Korean revolution vigorously advanced along a new path of historical development, free from ordeals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideology serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon working miracles in all areas, political, economic, ideological, moral, educational and art, transforming society and nature and remoulding man as required by Juche.

For its correctness and truth it commands the support and sympathy of more and more world revolutionary people and strongly encourages them in their revolution and construction.

Only victory and glory will always be in store for our Party and our people that are successfully clearing the path of our era under the revolutionary guidance of the Party, holding aloft the banner of the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great thinker and theoretician.

ALWAYS WITH PEOPLE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should always identify ourselves with the masses in life and struggle, and base ourselves on reality, breathing the same air with them."

Our people earnestly hoped the great leader would have a good rest just for a few days to relieve his fatigue of long struggle after the country's liberation. Without a day's rest, however, the fatherly leader went among people to guide them to put into reality his far-reaching plan to build a new country.

"I HAVE WANTED TO SEE YOU AND I HAVE COME HERE"

One day in early October 1945, less than two months after the country's liberation, the respected and beloved leader started out for the Kangson Steel Works.

When his car came to a fork in the road where one road led to Mangyongdae, the fatherly leader stopped it and got out.

He looked at the mountain peaks in the direction of Mangyongdae for a while full of emotion and said to his aide:

"...This is my native land I gaze on now after 20 years....If you go there, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best wishes, and tell them that now the country is liberated, I'll soon return home...."

And then he went straight on to Kangson.

The fatherly leader returned home after his 20 years' absence and had many places and people to visit. But he was more concerned

about the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people than about his private affairs. And he went to Kangson to see the working class, the leading class of the Korean revolution, before anyone else, to realize his far-reaching plan to build a new society.

He warmly grasped the labour-hardened hands of workers who had drudged at the works under Japanese imperialist rule and said: **"I have wanted to see you and I have come here."**

The Kangson workers, who had suffered only maltreatment and humiliation in the pre-liberation days, greeted General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation—whom they had longed to see, awake or asleep, and whose name they had heard only through legendary stories—before anyone else in the liberated country and their joy knew no bound.

He told them choked with joy that the working class was the master of the factory and the country, saying that from then on master of the works was not capitalists but precisely they, that they were the pillar, the cornerstone, which should shoulder the destiny of the liberated country, and that they should rehabilitate the works as soon as possible and show the mettle of the Korean working class.

They were moved to tears by the great love and trust of the fatherly leader who made them, empty-handed workers, the master of the big works of the country and knew well their lofty class mission and honour.

Some workers, who had gone home joyfully with the liberation of the country, came back to the works, encouraged by his earnest teaching. Thus, the Kangson workers started a worthwhile struggle for the building of a new

country, holding firmly a hammer of revolution and creation.

"WHAT DID WE GIVE THE CHILDREN?"

Late at night, when the year of 1950 was drawing to a close in the thick of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, the fatherly leader was passing through the Suncheon Plain.

He stopped his car and went to a farm house at the foot of a mountain.

Entering the room, he said to the hostess that she had had a hard time of it. The hostess told him that what she suffered was nothing special because all underwent hardships, and lighted an oil lamp and invited him to have a good rest though the room was humble.

His aide took a candle out of his bag and lighted it. By the bright candle light she saw that the man was the fatherly leader. She was too surprised and pleased to properly greet him, and began to sob. She had not shed a drop of tear even when her husband, a Party cell chairman, was killed by the enemy and when she heard the sad news that her son fell in action. But now even such a woman of strong will could not keep back her tears before the fatherly leader.

After hearing out her sad story, he undid his neck button and only tapped on the door-sill with his fingers, saying nothing, as if unable to repress his emotion.

Little three children awoke from their sleep and came toward him, stretching out their arms, crying "papa" and "papa."

He held them in his arms, saying: "Yes, yes, I am your papa."

He took out some cakes and gave them to children, and said nothing for a long while, patting them on the head.

After midnight he left the house. He uttered nothing till the car was crossing a pass past the plain. Suddenly he asked his aide in the front seat: "...What did we give the children?..."

It was not because he didn't know what had occurred just before that he raised such a question. He knew what. He did so, for he felt what he gave them was too small. Really he wanted to give them everything in this world.

Back to Pyongyang, he convened a Cabinet meeting immediately to adopt a historic decision on the state protecting and rearing the bereaved children of officers and men of the People's Army, of guerrillas, functionaries of the Party and government organs and public figures who fell in action during the war.

That was why even in the crucible of the war the whole land rang with the resonant reading sound of the heirs to our revolution full of hope and with their merry songs.

"I AM WILLING TO GO THROUGH SLEET ONLY IF IT HELPS BRING YOU RICE TO LIVE ON"

One day in early January of 1957, the fatherly leader paid a visit to a village in Samsok district, Pyongyang. There he learned that the farmers failed to live on rice because they could not make paddy fields for water shortage.

A few days later, he came again to the village to meet the desire of the peasants there to make paddy fields and live on rice.

It was a dark night and sleeting at that. He sat knee to knee with farmers and explained in detail the ways of making paddy fields. He said that if the peasants in water-lacking areas took no measures to settle the problem of irrigation water, they would never be able to live on rice. Then he told them to go out



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives his on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson Steel Works (on October 22, 1960)

with him to find a place for a reservoir, though the night was much advanced, and came out of the room first.

He walked toward fields on the slope at the head of the farmers, holding up a torch in the sleeting dark night. For his health, farmers earnestly asked him to do it some other day.

Saying: "...I am willing to go through sleet only if it helps bring you rice to live on...", he went up and down steep slopes and crossed furrows covered with snow for four

hours and picked out sites for a reservoir and a pumping station.

His clothes were wet with sleet and soon froze hard with a sharp wind.

However, he did not mind it at all, rather he felt very happy, picturing the bright future of the farm in his mind.

Today barren stony farm lands have turned into happiness-giving fully-irrigated ones, and the whole country into a fertile land with

dense networks of irrigation canals free from crop failure forever.

DEFYING RAIN AND WIND AND MUD

About exploiting and properly utilizing our natural wealth, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to our functionaries: "The Korean people should make good use of the nature of Korea."

In June 1958, the fatherly leader selected the site for a large chemical fibre mill using reed as its main raw material, treading morning dews on overgrown weeds and went straight on to a tideland on the west coast.

The sea was choppy as it was raining and a strong wind was blowing.

In disregard of the rough sea he got aboard a boat. In the wave-swayed side of the boat, he gazed awhile over the vast expanse of reed fields and spoke about a grand plan to convert the reed fields left uselessly for thou-

sands of years into a "silk producer."

When he arrived in an island rain was rushing down. Mud made it hard to move a step. Functionaries accompanying him urged him to go into a nearby building. Saying that it was not to commit formalism that he came, he didn't stop a while and looked round the island.

His clothes were wet with rain and his shoes covered with mud. But he did not give mind to it and continued his inspection in the mud.

That day he, neglecting his fatigue, stayed for two hours in a pumping station full of the smell of oil and showed the orientation for tideland reclamation, seeing a blueprint.

Pointing out islets around the Shin-do Island in the blueprint, he instructed to link them with each other. According to his great plan, a dependable fibre producer, a silk island—reed sea spreading over thousands of *chongbo*, appeared on the map.

The wonder of making fibre from reed and stone was wrought under the immensely deep concern of the great leader for providing our

The Changsuwon Co-op Farm gathered a rich harvest last year, too. Photo shows the year-end income distribution of the farm



people with a happy and abundant life.

Villages and factories the fatherly leader visited without notice in advance and houses he kindly called at are too numerous to count, and stories about the noble qualities and warm love of the great leader are too many to relate.

It is the greatest honour, pride and happi-

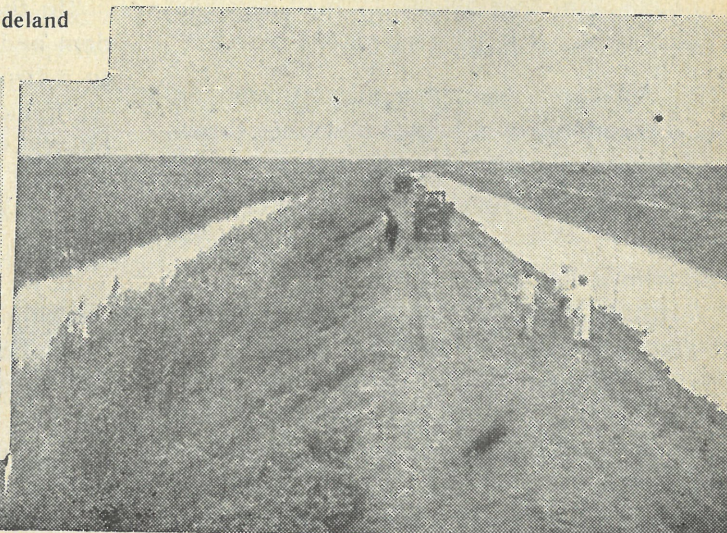
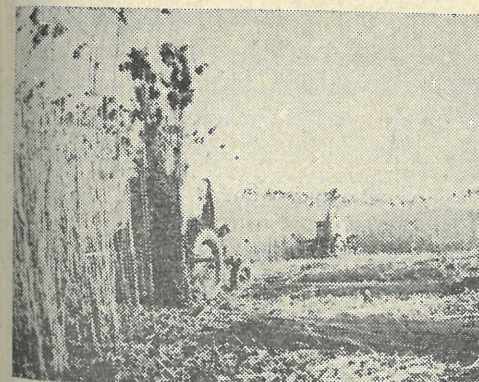
ness for our people to have respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung devoting his all to their good as their fatherly leader.

That is why they are full of a strong determination to fight, devoting their all, for the great leader, and wish him a long life in good health from the bottom of their perfectly pure and clean loyal hearts.

Merry song of our children full of hope resounds



The vast sea of reed in the reclaimed tideland of the Shin-do Island, a "silk island"



We Are Happiest to Enjoy the Wise Guidance of the Great Leader



Spring has come.

Spring, a new hope-giving and flower-blooming season, has come.

This spring our people significantly greet their greatest holiday, the birthday of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero.

April 15 is the birthday of the great leader whom our people have for the first time in their history of thousands of years.

On this auspicious national holiday, the hearts of our people are swelling with the infinite happiness and pride of living and making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader and the whole land is filled with songs sincerely wishing him a long life in good health and renewing the resolution to continue to be faithful to him.

His birth represented a magnificent sunrise, the coming of a bright morning, throwing the rays of national resurrection on this land overcast with dark clouds of lost nationhood.

Born in a low-eaved, straw-thatched house at beautiful Mangyongdae, the great leader, the sun of the nation, inherited the lofty will of his parents and embarked upon the thorny path of revolution in his early years to save his country and meet the burning desire of his people.

He started his revolutionary struggle, firmly

determined not to return until Korea became independent. For half a century since then he has traversed an untrodden path crowded with unprecedentedly severe ordeals and difficulties, a path of bloody battles.

But his was the path of victory and leap and advance bright with immortal exploits.

In the course of the arduous revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader fathered and developed and enriched the immortal Juche idea, a great revolutionary truth, that the masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and the work of construction and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to a firm conviction that we must and could work out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

"...We realized that the simple and ordinary working masses, if only they were brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and carry out the revolution by their own efforts in any adverse and arduous conditions."

Inexhaustible was the strength of our people who had the great leader as the sun of

the nation and were equipped with the truth of Juche clarified by him. Aware of their lofty mission charged by the times and the revolution, they rose as one to crush the heinous enemy and build a new society.

The great leader firmly believed in their formidable strength and wisely guided them, and led the Korean revolution along the path of shining victory, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

At a time when the whole land was overcast with the dark clouds of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely Juche-type revolutionary vanguard organization in our country. He was only 14 then. With the formation of the union our revolution made a new start on the principle of independence.

In the course of his energetic revolutionary struggle he kindled the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle on the fighting land in his twenties and won a worldwide fame as the "big bright star over Mt. Paekdu-san" and a legendary hero looked up to by the whole nation.

Every day of many years of anti-Japanese struggle was the continuation of marches through flames and the succession of bloody battles. But, enduring the fatigue therefrom, the fatherly leader spent many a sleepless night to prepare for fresh victories of the revolution around the campfire on the march and under the dim oil lamp in the log cabin at the secret camp.

He has been devoting his whole life to national sovereignty and independence and the welfare of the people. In the hard days of the anti-Japanese struggle, he took his revolutionary soldiers and people to his tender heart and raised them with fatherly affection.

He portioned out to his men a bowlful of parched-rice powder, his last ration, and gave his only blanket and shoes to them.

Sometimes he carried rifles of young soldiers and other things and helped them through the waist-deep snow. Once he, think-

ing of the members of a small unit, wrote down their names separately on 50 paper bags of stag meat. The other time he stayed up all night in deep grief writing a tribute to the memory of his man who fell in action.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and people under such warm love boundlessly respected and followed only him and fought unyieldingly, confident of the victory of the revolution.

The historical roots of our Party began to strike with the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union and they grew stronger and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our revolution were established in the fire of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle commanded by the great leader brought the new morning of national liberation, the new spring of national resurrection, on this land.

In the days of the bloody anti-Japanese war the fatherly leader felt very sorry for an old man living in a log cabin with no address and its number in a deep forest secluded from the outside world, saying that the young sons of the country were to blame for it. With such love he brought a new spring of national liberation on his country, and after he returned home in triumph, he went straight on to Kangson to meet the workers first, bypassing his birthplace, Mangyongdae, within a calling distance, Mangyongdae which he had never forgotten 20 years since he left the brushwood gate of his old home with the lofty aim of restoring the country and in which his old grandparents and relatives were waiting impatiently for his return.

The fork in the road leading to Mangyongdae is a historic starting point of his long, long journey made for on-the-spot guidance to provide the people with a happy life after the country's liberation.

The fatherly leader finds his joy and happiness in the happiness and joy of the people. That is why, though he has made our people

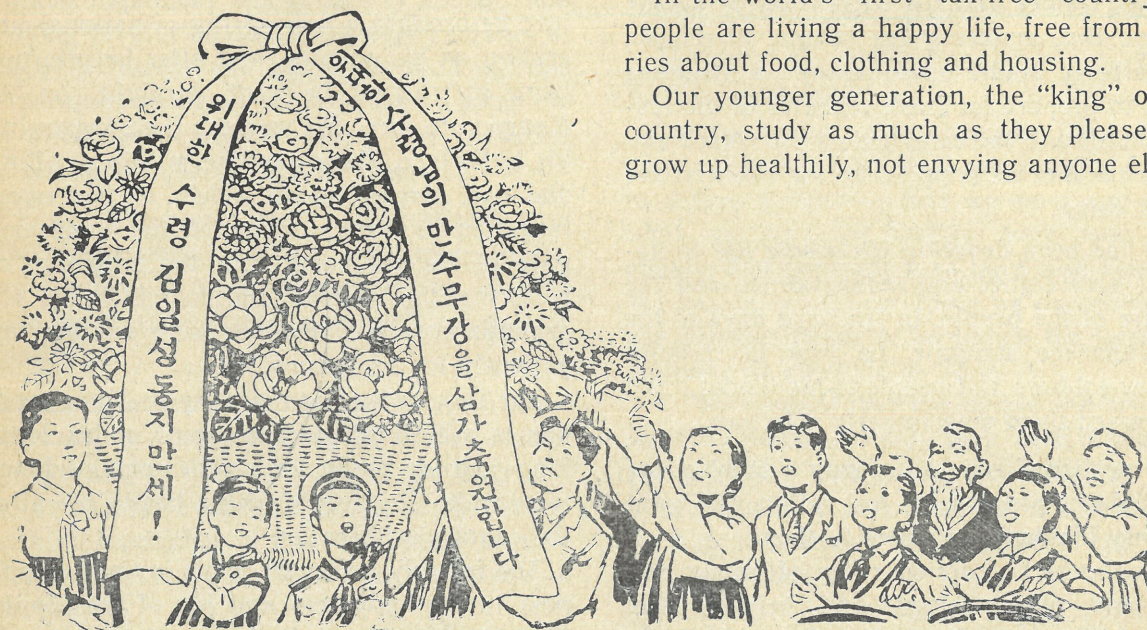
live the happiest life in the world, he takes no rest even for a day but always spends his time with people from sun to sun at nightless construction sites or in the fields where cold dew falls.

There are his big footprints everywhere people live, showing his love for them.

Everything in this country—satchels of children who enter schools to get universal compulsory 11-year education, the household goods of multistoried apartment buildings of the new Rakwon Street and the joy of the women over freedom from the heavy burden of household chores—carries the grateful love of the fatherly leader.

As all things in the universe live, flower and bear fruits under the sun, all villages and towns and houses in this country are full of joy and happiness under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

The great leader wisely led the people with his immensely warm love for them and turned our country gripped by age-old backwardness into a paradise of socialism.



Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the genius in creation and construction, our people carried out with flying colours the task of industrialization—which had taken others a full century or a few centuries—in a very short span of time, 14 years, in our country where everything had been totally destroyed by the war. They are now advancing dynamically toward a higher peak of socialism under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, showing the heroic stamina of Chollima Korea to the whole world.

It is precisely under the wise guidance of the great leader that our country has become the homeland of Juche shedding its brilliant rays on the whole world, a sovereign, dignified, mighty socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

It is wholly thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader that our people were able to enjoy a fully independent and creative life as the genuine masters of the country and their destiny for the first time in their history.

Our Juche socialist literature and arts and science and technology have also made remarkable progress.

In the world's first tax-free country our people are living a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and housing.

Our younger generation, the "king" of the country, study as much as they please and grow up healthily, not envying anyone else in

the world, and the old people enjoy longevity in good health, singing of 60 as the prime of youth and 90 as the retirement age.

A people's paradise, the age-old desire of our ancestors, has arisen in the era of the Workers' Party.

It is indeed our people's greatest honour and happiness to have the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, as their grateful father.

It is the greatest honour and happiness for our people to live and make revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader in the glorious homeland of Juche.

That is why they regard the respected and beloved leader as their real father, entrust their whole destiny to him and fight, readily giving their youth and lives if necessary, for the revolutionary cause of Juche under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party.

The south Korean people and the overseas Koreans come out more courageously in the worthwhile struggle, looking up to the great leader as the sun of the nation.

Indestructible is the unity and cohesion of our people who live and fight under the brilliant guidance of the great leader, making his revolutionary thought their unshakable faith. It is the source of the unbreakable

strength of our people whom no enemy can touch and the sure guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and ordeals and winning victories.

Brighter is the future of our people who are advancing under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party.

Our people are stepping up a historic onward movement for dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea. They are fully confident of the ideal society of mankind and of the reunification of Korea of three thousand *ri*.

Convinced of their bright future and well aware of the importance of their worthy struggle, they are advancing more energetically along the road of the revolution led by the great leader to be more loyal to him.

In all fields and at all units our people are vigorously conducting a Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the Party's revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Through this mighty mass onward movement they will give full scope to their creative energy and fully spread the wing of leap and dash forward a thousand *ri* in a breath, and thus demonstrate the spirit of Juche Korea to the whole world and achieve the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation.

Li Yong Kang



Wise Guidance, Brilliant Victory

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the founding of an independent, modern industry and the introduction of modern technology in all the branches of the national economy, including agriculture, our country has finally done away with the economic and technical backwardness it inherited from the old society and has joined the ranks of the advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member. Our people, never again to suffer all those insults and contempts because of their backward economy, can now proudly enter the international arena as a mighty and advanced nation on an equal basis with all the other nations of the world, large and small."

According to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original basic line of socialist economic construction—giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture—our people rapidly developed the national economy and established a socialist industrial state with a strong independent na-

tional economy on this land. Today our country has strengthened as never before.

OUR INDEPENDENT INDUSTRY DEVELOPING AT HIGH RATE

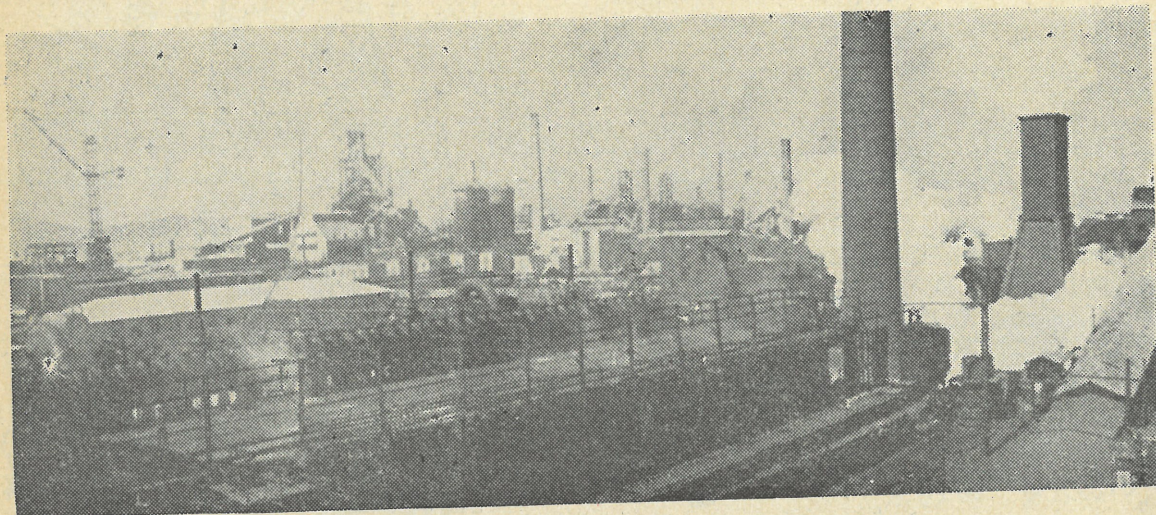
When we declared that our country turned into a socialist industrial state, the world people said that "Korea wrought the miracle of the 20th century."

In fact, our people took over from Japanese imperialism a backward colonial industry which could not even produce pencils properly. Even it was severely destroyed in the war started by the US imperialist aggressors.

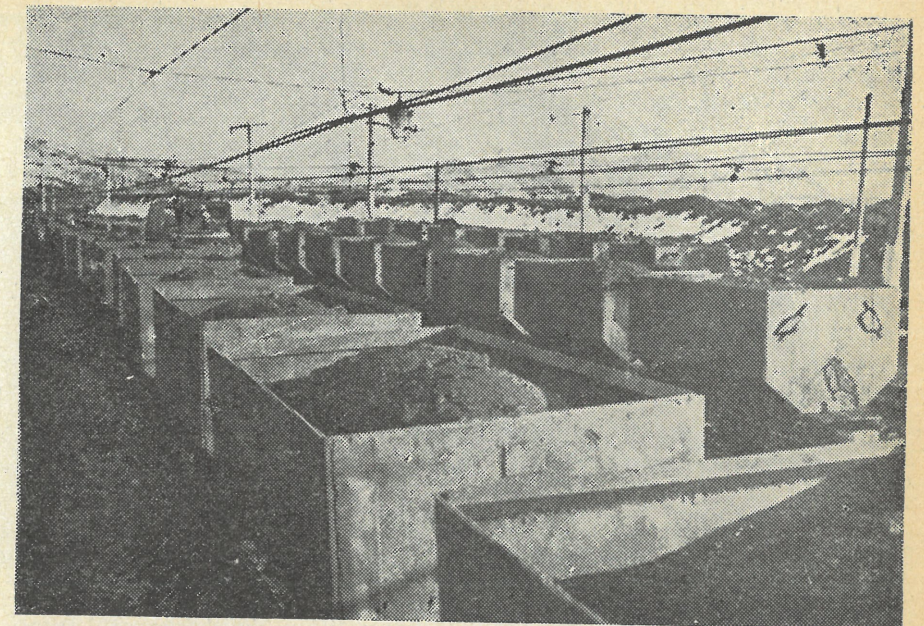
When they began the postwar rehabilitation and construction, the enemy prattled that Korea would not be able to rise again in 100 years, speaking ill of our line of industrialization as a "dream."

But under the wise guidance of the great leader our people settled by themselves all difficult and complex problems arising from

Part of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex which has turned into our leading metallurgical giant under the wise guidance of the great leader



More coal is sent to all branches of the national economy (at Shinchang Coal Mine)



the building of a modern industry with its own solid raw material bases and the technical reconstruction of the national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance without the slightest vacillation in order to implement the line of socialist industrialization.

In this way, they admirably carried out the difficult and complex task of industrialization which had taken capitalist countries a full century or a few centuries, in a very short time of 14 years.

With the rapid development of industry and the enlargement of its scale industry's share in the value of our total industrial and agricultural output rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969, and its share in our national income from industrial and agricultural production increased from 25 to 65 per cent during the same period. The annual growth of industrial production during the Six-Year Plan averaged 18.4 per cent instead of planned 14 per cent. This shows that our industry has developed steadily at a very high rate.

Greater technical progress has been made in our industry especially through the struggle to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Industry has developed rapidly, and this is especially true of heavy industry.

Our people improved and reinforced the key branches of heavy industry, while, at the same time, extensive work was carried out to expand and consolidate our heavy industry ba-

ses. As a result, our heavy industry became fully equipped, with its own powerful machine-building industry at the core.

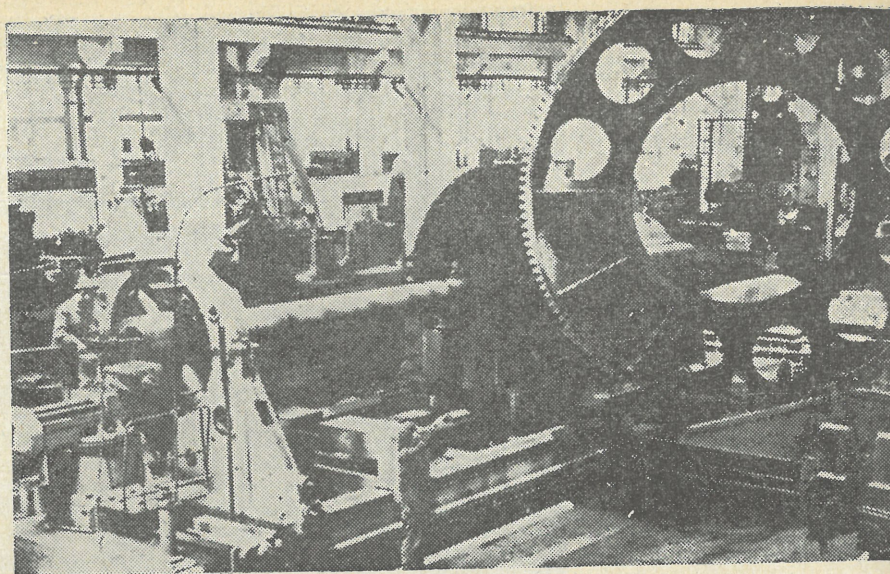
Special mention must be made of the fact that the creation of a modern machine-building industry placed our country in a position to produce complete sets of equipment for outfitting metallurgical, chemical and other modern factories and such large machines as 300-hp bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 50,000-kw generators, 200,000-kva transformers, 100-ton trucks, electric locomotives, 2,500-hp diesel engines, 6,000-ton presses, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes, 20,000-ton cargo ships and precision machines.

The development of our machine-building industry enabled our people to build the Kumson Tractor Plant equipped with automatic streamline and a large number of modern machine tools in a little over half a year.

The power bases of the country, too, were further consolidated to meet the demands of our rapid industrial development and overall technical revolution. Giant hydro- and thermopower plants were built, with the result that power generation increases every year, the one-sidedness of the electric power industry—which had relied exclusively upon hydraulic power—was eliminated and the nation's power bases were consolidated qualitatively.

Metallurgical industry rapidly developed. As a result, our ferrous metallurgical industry became a powerful branch equipped with perfect production processes for everything from

Workers of the Ryong-song Machine Plant process large-sized machines and equipment, waging the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement



pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, and now it fully satisfies our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy.

The look of the chemical industry, too, underwent a radical change. The bases of chemical fertilizer production were reinforced and a new branch producing agricultural chemicals and other branches producing vinalon and other chemical fibres and synthetic resins were created, enabling us to further step up the use of chemicals in the national economy.

Rapid progress was also made in the coal industry, mining industry, building-materials industry and in other branches of heavy in-

dustry.

In 1970 our country caught up with or surpassed the advanced industrial countries in the per-capita output of electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizer and cement.

Remarkable headway was also made in the development of light industry by simultaneously developing large-scale nationally-controlled industries and medium- and small-scale local industries with the powerful support of heavy industry. Modern factories of centrally-run light industry were established while, at the same time, many local industry factories were set up with local reserves, and the technological reconstruction of local in-



Part of the spinning workshop of the Sariwon Textile Mill

dustry was actively pushed ahead along with the development of heavy industry. As a result, our country became able to produce more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabric a year during the Seven-Year Plan and fulfilled the Six-Year Plan for textile production nearly two years ahead of schedule.

And all sectors of light industry production including the food and daily necessities industries created in different places were established, and up-to-date light industry bases were set up which can fully meet by themselves our working people's demand for consumer goods ranging from draperies to products for cultural use.

Our industry, unprecedentedly expanded and many-sidedly developed, is more powerful because it relies firmly on its own raw material and fuel bases.

The February 8 Vinalon Factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons was built with our own technique, materials and efforts according to the great leader's far-sighted plan and it produces high-quality vinalon from limestone and anthracite inexhaustibly deposited in our country.

Our independent national industry is entering a new, higher stage of the technical revolution, a new age of overall automation.

The flames of automation started at the Hwanghae Iron Works according to the blueprint of the great leader are spreading all over the country.

Many metallurgical and chemical factories, collieries, machine-building and cement

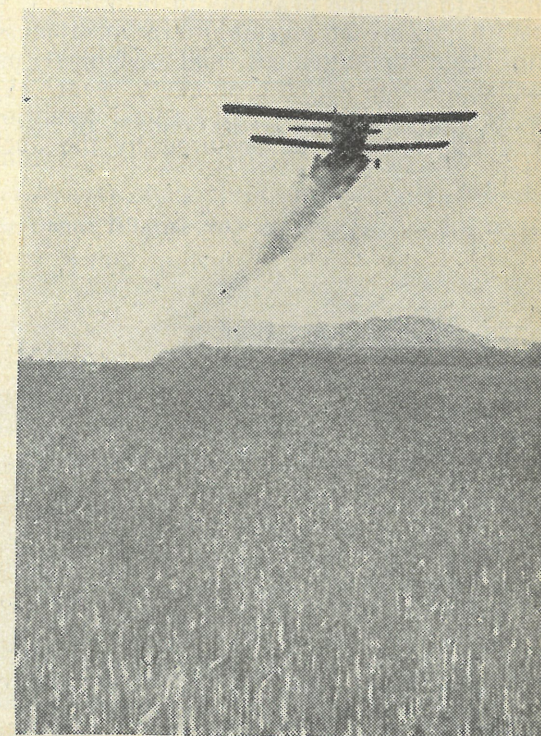
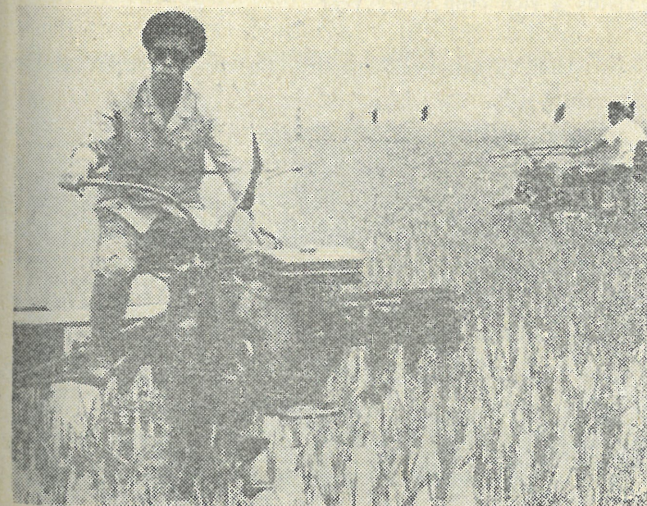
plants, and local industry factories have introduced semi-automation, automation and remote control. The large long-distance belt conveyer stretching out into the West Sea and the 98-km large long-distance dressed-ore pipeline were laid with our own technique and efforts in a short time.

Our country suffered from the shortage of technical personnel in the past. But now it has a large army of one million intellectuals formed according to the great leader's Juche-based policy of training native cadres and captured a high peak of technique.

AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIALIZED AND MODERNIZED

Under the bright rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the technical reconstruction of the rural economy was successfully realized. In the past when others boasted of the civilization of the 20th century, our peasants had to till the dry land with hoes and ploughs, bound up in fetters of age-old backwardness and ignorance. But today they enjoy happiness in a new era when they do farming with

Farmers do farming with the help of machines and chemicals



the help of machines and chemicals.

Under a highly developed irrigation system we reap a high and stable harvest every year, no matter what drought or flood may come under the influence of the cold front.

As a result of successful farm mechanization, our co-op farmers do farming with the help of machines.

Our country ranks among the advanced countries in the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land. One hundred per cent of ploughing, thrashing, fodder crushing, and carriage work, and almost all rice-planting, weeding and harvesting are done by machines.

The task of electrification in the countryside was also carried out successfully.

Electricity found its way into every *ri* in our country long ago. In the countryside electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production. Our country has already reached the level of the advanced countries of the world in rural electrification.

We have made great progress in agricultural chemicalization. The amount of chemical fertilizer applied to every *chongbo* of farmland is more than one ton and we sharply increased the production of agricultural chemicals to help the peasants in farming.

With powerful material and technical means and able management and technical personnel we reap a rich crop every year even under unprecedentedly bad natural conditions by doing farming as required by the Juche

farming methods under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

We produced more than seven million tons of grain in 1974 and over eight million tons of grain in 1976.

Animal husbandry, poultry industry, fruit growing and other branches of agriculture made rapid progress.

Modern pig, poultry and duck plants have risen and the output of meat and eggs is increasing every year. Orchards of 300,000 *chongbo* in their youth produce a great abundance of fruits, meeting the people's demand.

There was a great change in transport by railway, the artery of the country.

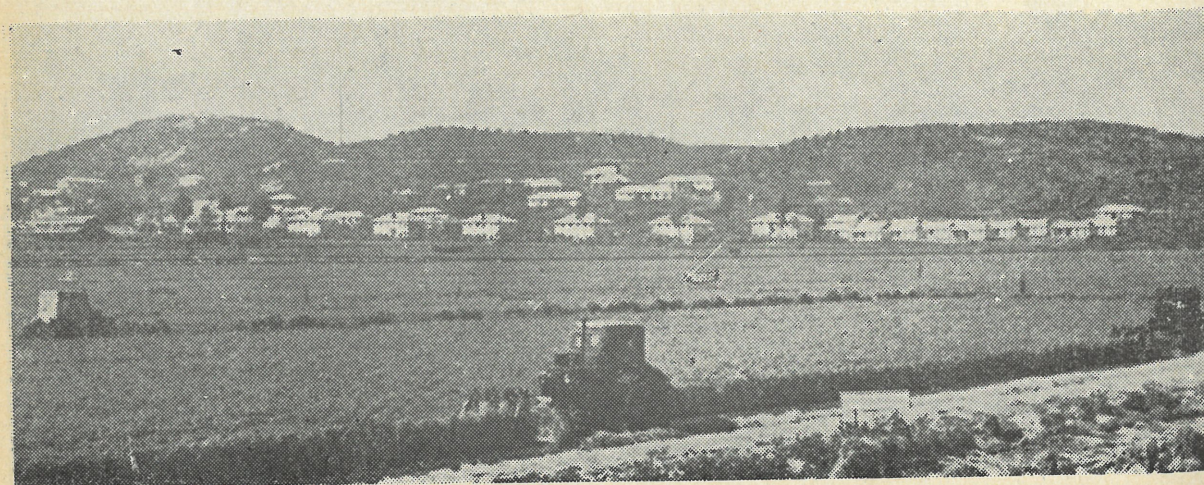
Our country, once a colonial agrarian land far removed from modern technical civilization, has now turned into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and highly developed agriculture and is moving ahead toward the higher peak of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions.

The great changes in our country are due to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, and to the fatherly leader's line of building an independent national economy.

Our people will further increase the country's economic power by making continued innovation and advance to carry out the magnificent tasks set out by the respected and beloved leader in his New Year Address for this year.

Ko Dong Un

Our socialist countryside yields a rich crop every year



Warm Love for Revolutionary Soldiers

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There are different kinds of love. There is love between man and wife, love between father and son, love between mother and son, love between brothers, love between friends and love between comrades. Of these, the most valuable, the most priceless is love between revolutionary comrades."

Half a century-long revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an eternal epic of his noblest and warmest love for revolutionary soldiers.

The great leader is a kind-hearted father with lofty spirit and quality who regards love between revolutionary comrades as the most valuable, the most priceless and love for revolutionary soldiers as the noblest one of all kinds of love in the world.

The history of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a record of his profound love for his revolutionary soldiers and a glorious history of the struggle he fought, sharing his fate with them, fused in one body and one will.

The steadfast revolutionary love formed between the fatherly leader and his revolutionary soldiers in the crucible of the hard anti-Japanese struggle was further strengthened to be the strong basis of the iron unity and cohesion of our Party in the complex circumstance of building a new Korea after the country's liberation, in the fire of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War and in the acute struggle against the factionalist-flunkeyists

and all other betrayers of the revolution.

Here is one of many stories about the fatherly leader's warm love for revolutionary soldiers.

One winter day in 1945, when the liberated Korean people were still bubbling over with excitement at the joy of liberation, expressing their deepest respect and gratitude to him, and when the land of 3,000 *ri* was still ringing with their loud cheers, the great leader was discussing the work with Comrade Kim Chaek in his office until late at night.

The first snow of the year was falling thick outside.

The fatherly leader slowly walked up to the window to see the falling snow. He looked into the darkness for a long while, as if thinking of his soldiers who had fallen in action for the motherland, in the wilderness of the foreign land, and said to Comrade Kim Chaek:

"The first snowfall in the fatherland sadly reminds me of the fallen comrades...."

"I believe their children are alive somewhere but I am very apprehensive for their safety in this snowing winter."

Then he said to himself:

"I am sure your sons, too, are alive somewhere."

A solemn feeling took possession of Comrade Kim Chaek. And he was moved to tears by the great leader's profound love.

The great leader, even in the complicated and difficult situation after liberation, always



gave his thought to his revolutionary soldiers who laid down their lives for the country's liberation and their children.

On May Day, 1946, a young boy called on Comrade Kim Chaek. Informed that the boy was his son, he wondered. But, instantly he remembered the dim figures of his eldest son four years old, and his departed wife.

Seeing his father, the poorly-clad disheveled-haired lad, standing outdoors, bowed low to his father. Tears streamed down his sun-burned cheeks and fell on to his feet in drops.

Certain that the lad was his real son, from the shape of his eyes bearing a resemblance to his wife's, Comrade Kim Chaek took him in by the hand to introduce him to the fatherly leader.

But the son took off his straw sandals and was utterly at a loss how to do, at his footprints on the red carpet in the big hall. Comrade Kim Chaek took him into the office where the fatherly leader was at work, saying: "Never mind about your sandals. The General will be glad to see you wearing the sandals. If you come here wearing leather shoes and Western dress, the General will be sorry and so am I."

Comrade Kim Chaek made his son greet the fatherly leader and told him that he was shy to come there in the straw sandals.

At the sight of his soldier's son who was hesitant at the door to happiness, still carrying the heavy burden of sorrow over hard living, the fatherly leader felt uncontrollable joy with painful thought and held him tightly in his arms and warmly caressed him again and again.

At the noble figure of the fatherly leader who was so glad to see the boy as if he were

going to shake off lots of bitter pains he had suffered in his life with this momentary joy, Comrade Kim Chaek felt perfectly happy. He could not keep back his tears. It was not because he found his own son, but because he gave joy to the fatherly leader who was much concerned about looking for children of his revolutionary soldiers. At the same time, his heart was heavy at the thought that he had failed to free the fatherly leader from all cares.

* * *

It was mid-October 1950, during the Fatherland Liberation War, when the frontline situation was very tense.

Managing all complex affairs for the strategic retreat, the fatherly leader, out of apprehension for the safety of Comrade Kim Chaek commanding a hard defence battle in the first line in Chunghwa, demanded him to come up to Pyongyang.

The battle grew hotter and hotter. As Comrade Kim Chaek did not come from the fierce battle to Pyongyang, the fatherly leader even sent his aide to him, saying: "**If Comrade Kim Chaek should not come, I will not leave here....**"

When the aide conveyed his kind-hearted words to him, Comrade Kim Chaek was touched by such deep concern of Comrade Supreme Commander for him who thought himself his ordinary soldier and made up his mind to defend the revolutionary capital where there was the great leader even at the cost of his life and to ensure successfully the strategic move of the Supreme Command.

And he went on with his command with re-

doubled courage and spirits, and carried out with credit the strategic plan of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The fatherly leader was quite delighted and glad to see his beloved soldier, Comrade Kim Chaek, who had returned safe through powder-smoke.

One day in January 1951, Comrade Kim Chaek came to the Supreme Command to get instructions from the fatherly leader. Late at night, when he was about to leave it, the fatherly leader found his socks worn out. The fatherly leader's heart bled at Comrade Kim Chaek who came to him, thinking nothing of not changing his worn-out socks in the severe winter under the pressure of time, to be with him only for a few hours.

The fatherly leader said nothing for a while and gently told his aide to bring his own socks and made Comrade Kim Chaek change his socks.

Leaving for the front moved by such paternal love, Comrade Kim Chaek earnestly asked the aide over and over again to guard the fatherly leader especially well at the hard wartime.

There came the sad news that Comrade Kim Chaek died in action. It was a bolt from the blue to the fatherly leader. But he could not believe it. As soon as the death of Comrade Kim Chaek was confirmed, he went to his house in the daytime, disregarding the enemy planes on the rampage and shook his dear soldier lying as still as a sleeping man, saying: "**Why have you gone alone despite of the promise to live and die together with me? Why have you gone so early, leaving so much work unfinished? Dear Kim Chaek! Kim Chaek!**"

He called the name of his beloved soldier again and again but could get no answer.

Little had the fatherly leader thought that the unforgettable night, the night when the noble love was exchanged between the fatherly leader and his revolutionary soldier, was the last night to see Comrade

Kim Chaek.

Having lost his most beloved revolutionary soldier, the fatherly leader's heart was fit to break.

Comrade Kim Chaek was boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader. He was the first to uphold and carry through the lines and policies advanced by the great leader even at the risk of his life, and protected and guarded him thoroughly against all the plots and manoeuvres of the enemies, believing only in the fatherly leader, from the time of the anti-Japanese struggle to the hard days of building a new country.

The fatherly leader never forgets the sorrow of that day when he parted with Comrade Kim Chaek, and whenever he is happy or sad he thinks of Comrade Kim Chaek. And when he guides meetings or gives on-the-spot guidance, he always speaks highly of Comrade Kim Chaek who was infinitely faithful to the Party.

In order to commemorate his revolutionary life and distinguished services to the revolutionary struggle, the fatherly leader conferred the title of Hero of the DPRK on him and renamed after him his home county, Haksong County in North Hamgyong Province, Kim Chaek County; Songjin City, Kim Chaek City; the Chongjin Iron Works, the Kim Chaek Iron Works; the Guards Seoul 4th Infantry Division, the Guards Seoul Kim Chaek 4th Infantry Division; the 2nd Political Officers' School of the Korean People's Army, the Kim Chaek Political Officers' School; the Pyongyang Polytechnical College, the Kim Chaek Polytechnical College. And he cared to erect his statue.

The fatherly leader did everything in his power for his dead revolutionary comrade.

The fatherly leader's warm love makes his revolutionary soldiers glorify their valuable political life forever together with history under his care.

Chin Myong Sun



The Grateful Sun Shines over the Compatriots in the South, Too

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As long as this wretched situation continues in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, blood brothers and sisters, are subjected to all sorts of racial insults and ill treatment by the foreign aggressors, no Korean Communist or conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has fulfilled his duty."

The great leader waged the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, going through all sorts of hardships, and regained the lost country and has built a happy people's paradise in the northern half of the Republic. But he feels it bitterer than anyone else that in south Korea, the other half of the country, our dear compatriots, brothers and sisters, are undergoing all manner of misfortunes and sufferings under the jackboots of the US imperialists.

Ever since the country's division into north and south, he has invariably advanced the policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on democratic principles and presented on more than 150 occasions just and reasonable proposals to put it into effect, including the introduction of a north-south Con-

federation, north-south economic exchange and mutual cooperation between north and south in the fields of science, culture, art and sports.

He not only has put forward the policy of the country's reunification, the supreme national task, and proposals for implementing it but also advanced a number of relief measures and proposals out of a deep concern for lessening even just a bit the pains of the south Korean people in misery and distress and constantly showed profound solicitude for them.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT EVEN SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

In shaping his line and policy, the fatherly leader takes into account the south Korean people; in building factories in the northern half and setting production goals, he always takes into consideration what we should produce for them, thinking of their future.

He visited the Singe Farm in June 1957. He was lost in deep thought, looking at the

far-off southern sky. With the affection of father who gives more thought to his children separated from him than those under his care, he spoke in detail about the farm's outlook, saying that as it was close to south Korea, it was very convenient for sending meat, milk and butter to Seoul after the country's reunification and that it should take into account not only the people in the north but also the south Korean people in its production.

Whenever he visited the countryside, the fatherly leader imbued our happy farmers with compatriotic love for the hunger-stricken south Korean people, saying that they should produce more food grain for the south Korean people in distress.

At the sad news that one early winter many homeless people in south Korea were frozen to death, he could not sleep with a painful heart. He went to cement factories to inspire the workers to produce more cement to build fine multistoreyed houses for the homeless south Korean people.

Designers drew a blueprint for a 10,000-ton capacity vinalon factory and thought it excessively big. But he instructed them to design a 20,000-ton capacity vinalon factory so as to provide the south Korean people, too, with cheap and good cloth after the country's reunification.

As you have seen above, in building power stations and cement factories, he took into account the rehabilitation of the devastated south Korean national industry after the country's reunification in deciding their size; in building textile mills and hospitals he took

into consideration the south Korean working class and people; and in constructing irrigation works, he thought of the irrigation of the drought-suffering Honam and Ryongnam Plains.

He called upon our people to bring about an upsurge in production, saying that out of warm compatriotic love we should spare nothing to lessen the pains of the south Korean people even if we do not eat well enough and we do not clothe ourselves fairly well.

Our people, therefore, devotedly work and live a frugal life to produce more and save more for the south Korean people as the fatherly leader teaches.

Each of his grand plans for socialist construction carries his unfathomably deep, grateful fatherly love, his lofty intention to make all the Korean people enjoy happiness and prosperity together in the reunified country.

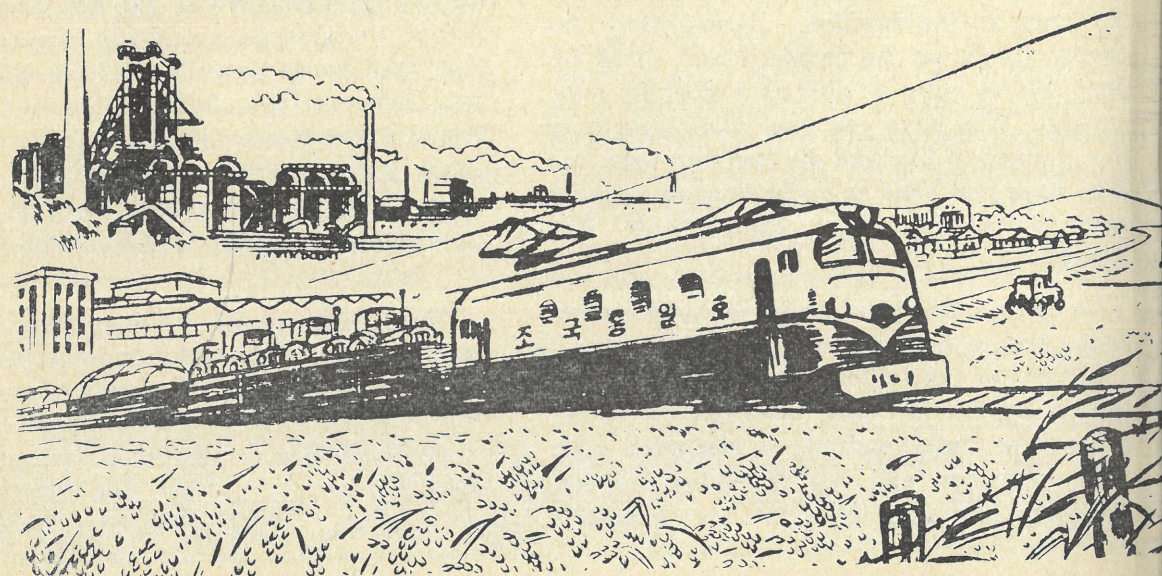
BOUNDLESSLY WARM HANDS OF RELIEF

The great leader took all measures to save the south Korean people in the wretched situation even before the country's reunification.

In May 1967 the DPRK Cabinet adopted a decision on sending 100,000 *sok* of rice and large quantities of other relief goods to the south Korean people suffering from famine and poverty on account of the harsh plunder of the US imperialists and their stooges.

In August 1958, in order to relieve several million jobless people and hundreds of thousands of neglected orphans in south Korea, the Cabinet adopted a decision to offer 150,000 *sok* of polished rice, 5 million metres of cloth, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4 million pairs of shoes, to take over all the neglected orphans and bring them up under the care of the Government of the Republic and to establish a fund to provide a regular monthly grant of 1,000 *won* (old currency) each to 3,000 students who could not afford school expenses.

In September 1959, the Cabinet adopted a decision on sending, first of all, 30,000 *sok* of polished rice, one million yards of cloth, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 bags of cement, 5,000 cubic metres of wood to the victims indescribably terribly suffering from the damage from storms and floods swept throughout



south Korea and organizing a south Korean victims-relief committee to realize the relief measure at an early date.

Besides, many Party and state decisions were adopted.

The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in Pyongyang in November 1960 published a grand plan full of compatriotic love to restore and build the ruined south Korean national economy in the shortest possible time with the great economic might of the northern half.

The fatherly leader took numberless such measures and showed such concern.

The fatherly leader could not repress sorrow over leaving the homeland at the age of 13, when he crossed the Amnok-gang River, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. With such a painful thought he saw that a statement was issued strongly demanding the south Korean authorities hand over all south Korean people being sold to far-off Latin America as "emigrants" to the northern half of the Republic.

His heart bled and he could not sleep when he read an article in a foreign magazine which wrote that the south Korean puppets sold south Korean children to other countries and when he, during his visit to an African country, learned that a girl sold from south Korea heard that the great leader President Kim Il Sung was coming to that country and asked her foster mother, a French woman, to

let her meet him.

Speaking later about this national tragedy, the fatherly leader sternly said that this national misery was produced just by the traitors to the nation.

He took all these measures out of his warm love to lessen even just a bit the pains of the south Korean people who drudge to keep their lives and suffer from hunger and diseases, of the south Korean children who shiver with cold, cry for food, tramp the streets or badly miss their mothers in alien countries.

But the tender-hearted fatherly leader's warm hands of relief don't reach the south Korean people owing to the machinations of the US imperialists and their stooges who have divided the country into north and south.

Yet the south Korean people feel deep in their hearts the great leader's boundless love and solicitude, and regard it as their greatest honour and pride to have the fatherly leader as the sun of the nation and the only leader of the Korean revolution, and are infinitely faithful to him.

Boundlessly revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the revolutionary genius, and feeling his great love and concern deep in their hearts, they are stubbornly fighting against the enemy. Their just struggle will surely win.

Pak Gyong Shik

Resolution on Present Situation in Korea

(The Resolution Adopted by the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in San Jose, Costa Rica)

Considering firstly that the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet government have finished the preparations for another war, according to a recent report from Korea,

Considering secondly that all kinds of provocative acts reminding one of the eve of the fierce war in 1950 menace peace in Korea,

Considering thirdly that the incident (the Panmunjom incident) in which the Korean people stood up against the United States army and the south Korean puppet army is a convincing proof that the danger of war

in Korea has reached the zenith and

Considering fourthly that another war in Korea will not only bring sufferings to the heroic Korean people but also gravely menace the world peace, the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea adopts the following resolution:

1. We denounce the military action of the United States and south Korea to provoke another war in Korea.

2. We protest against and denounce the ceaseless provocations along the Military Demarcation Line against the Demo-

cratic People's Republic of Korea.

3. We appeal to the world peace-loving people to protest against this action and raise their voices calling for the prevention of the danger of another war in Korea which may sweep the whole world.

4. Extending our support and militant solidarity for the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung we firmly believe that the Korean people correctly guided by the great Juche idea will surely defeat the imperialist forces.



THE FATHERLY LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG GIVING HIS ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE TO THE WONSAN SECONDARY BOARDING SCHOOL

"We Are the Happiest in the World"

—At the Wonsan Secondary Boarding School—



Bright is the future of the pupils who are growing up happily, studying as much as they please, under the loving care of the fatherly leader



Pupils and graduates fondly recollect the day when they had the honour of meeting father Marshal



*The sky is blue
And my heart is joyful,
Sound accordion.
Boundlessly good is my country
Where people live harmoniously.
Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung,
Our home is in the arms of the Party.
We are all true brothers,
We are the happiest in the world.*

Pupils of the Wonsan Secondary Boarding School like to sing this song to the accompaniment of the accordions sent by the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung. The school is situated at a beautiful place on the east coast.

This song always makes them recall the impressive day when the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung visited their school and looked after them like his real sons and daughters and feel it an immense joy and happiness to



In the biological lab pupils make experimental study to deepen their knowledge



Pupils receive new school uniforms



Teachers look after pupils even when they are asleep

Pupils are looked after with motherly affection

Pupils eat together like a harmonious family



grow up healthily, not envying anyone else in the world, under his care.

One day in June 1970, the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung, whom they had longed to see, awake or asleep, came to their school.

They were excited with the joy of seeing the fatherly Marshal who had always taken good care of them, saying: "I cannot sleep when I think of our orphans."

At the main entrance, he said with great satisfaction that the school was fine. Looking round the sewing room and the physical, biological and chemical laboratories, he saw carefully the pupils doing their experiment and practice and asked what their names were and where they came from.

He had kindly talks with teachers and pupils in the reception room.

Informed that the pupils brought up at the orphanage without parental care did not know their real names and birthdays, he asked how many such pupils it had.



Pupils wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life in good health from the bottom of their hearts on April 15, his birthday, the greatest national holiday

Then he asked again how their names and birthdays were decided.

A pupil jumped to her feet and said: "I am your daughter, dear Marshal Kim Il Sung."

He asked kindly when she was born. She said proudly that it was April 15.

He laughed heartily, patting her gently on the back, saying: "Let's celebrate your birthday with me!"

Pupils were beside themselves with joy.

That day the fatherly Marshal inquired about their health in detail and earnestly instructed the teaching staff to feed them better,

make them take much exercise and look after their health well.

He said significantly:

Pupils here are all sons and daughters of the Republic....

In other countries orphans are roaming about the streets to make money.

Ours is the best socialist system. We must bring up our orphans well.

They were moved to tears by his warm and profound love for them and resolved to repay his great love and favours.

Really they are not orphans.

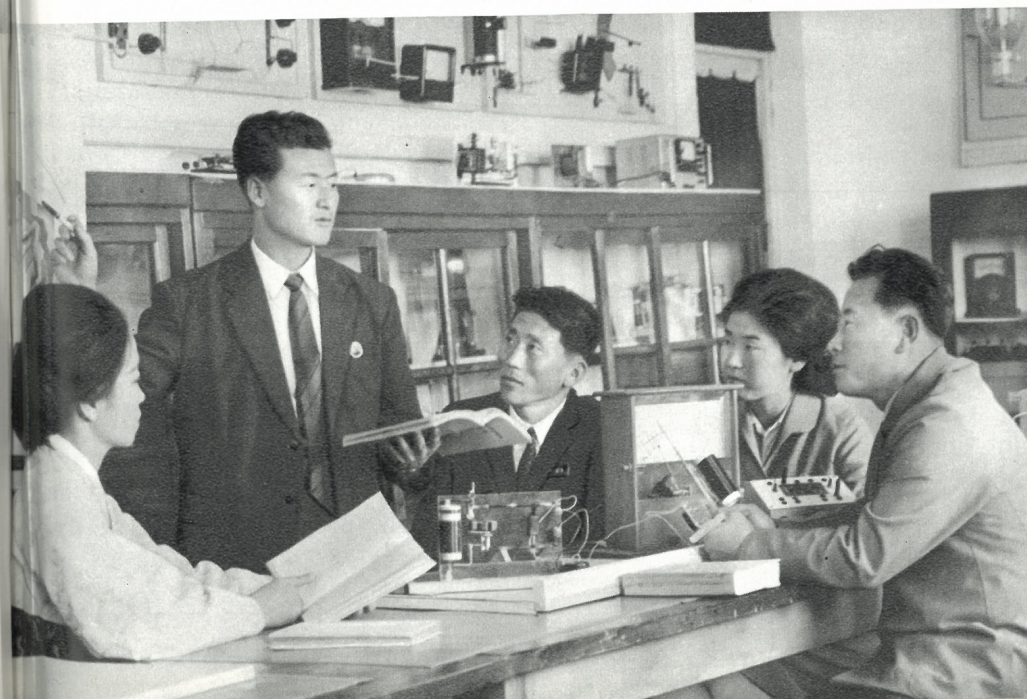
Their father is Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The fatherly Marshal sent them various precious gifts carrying his paternal affection. At the well-appointed school and boarding house built by him, they study as much as they please, full of hope. They worry nothing about food, clothing and study. They are provided with fine seasonal school uniforms. Every day is a festive day to them.

During their vacation they visit places associated with revolutionary history, revolutionary battle sites and scenic spots—historic Mangyongdae and Ponghwa-ri, the sacred



Pupils get a lecture on the revolutionary activities of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung from a teacher



Teachers of mathematics and physics discuss how to teach better



Pupils sing of their happiest life in the world with musical instruments sent by father Marshal as gifts

revolutionary mountain, Mt. Paekdu-san, and Mt. Kumgang-san and others—and factories and co-op farms for study. In summer they have pleasant camping on the Songdowon Beach near their school.

Every aspect of their happiest life in the world is associated with the warm love of the

fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Under the warm love of the fatherly Marshal, the pupils of the school are all growing up soundly to be true revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to him, new-type revolutionary men prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

CREATION OF KPRA—HISTORIC EVENT FOR VICTORY IN OUR REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE



This year marks the 45th anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people was beset with trying ordeals from its very inception.

After its occupation of Korea, Japanese imperialism carried out the unprecedentedly brutal repression and plunder of the Korean people, trampling underfoot their long history and their time-honoured national culture, in order to reduce our country to its permanent colony and make our people its slaves.

According to a robber's logic "Koreans shall obey the Japanese law or die," the Japanese imperialists arrested, imprisoned or killed Koreans right and left.

With the Japanese imperialist aggressors' invasion of our country our people waged different forms of anti-Japanese struggles.

Before and after the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea there were many anti-Japanese struggles, including the Righteous Volunteer Army struggle, the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement and the Independence Army movement. But they stayed within the framework of the bourgeois nationalist movement and failed because of their limitations.

The early communist movement in Korea started at the beginning of the 1920s. But it was not rooted deeply among the masses and failed to attain its unity on account of its essential weaknesses and limitations, particularly of the sectarian-flunkeyist acts of its leadership.

For the lack of its outstanding leader the Korean revolution faced a formidable ordeal and its future was very dark.

Just at that time the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis and study of the prevailing revolutionary situation and the lessons of the preceding national-liberation struggle and the early communist movement and fathered the immortal Juche idea in reflection of the new demands of the developing revolution and the times.

Basing himself on the Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader set forth the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle at the historic Chialun Meeting held in the summer of 1930.

The great leader's line of anti-Japanese armed struggle was a thoroughly anti-imperialist revolutionary line of opposing counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of careful and full preparations for implementing the line, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force in our country, on April 25, 1932.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country, with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths who were opposed to Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 65.)

The KPRA was an invincible revolutionary armed force guided by the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and it was the revolutionary armed force of the Korean working class which fought to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors and establish a genuine people's government and carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The great leader created the KPRA and declared a war against Japan. This was a solemn proclamation of the start of a new era of the national-liberation movement in colonies and a historic event which brought about a new turn in our revolutionary development.

With the formation of the KPRA our people had their genuine revolutionary army with which to defeat the ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most arduous and longest revolutionary war ever in world history.

With no state and regular army support the KPRA had to secure by itself everything necessary for its political and military activities from the moment of its birth.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was indescribably tough from the very outset because the enemy was barbarous Japanese imperialism which had fattened on the invasion and plunder of other countries, had a huge repressive force and great economic potentials and millions of regular army, and was strongly supported by imperialist powers.

Only the respected and beloved leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung could organize and lead such a hard revolutionary war to victory with his great revolutionary ideology, theory of guidance, unshakable spirit of fidelity to revolutionary principle, indomitable fighting spirit, uncommon revolutionary sweep, sharp insight, brilliant wisdom and remarkable leadership ability.

The great leader properly combined the fulfilment of the ultimate task of the armed struggle with that of the immediate tasks and worked out original guerrilla strategy and tactics and most skilfully applied them. With his flexible and protean guerrilla tactics, he wiped out the enemy everywhere, always taking the initiative firmly in battles.

The triumphant operation at Pochonbo in the homeland in June 1937 which takes a bright place in the glorious history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a shining victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant military strategy and tactics and an undying torch which gave the people at home the hope of liberation.

During the "arduous march" widely known to the world, in the large-troop circling operation in which he led his forces to take hundreds of thousands of Japanese imperialist troops from place to place and put them in a completely passive position to wipe them out and in many other battles, big and small, the great leader creatively employed a great variety of guerrilla tactics such as mustering and dispersing forces, surprise attack, night battle, decoy tactics and ambush, attack on towns, encircling operation, and put the enemy forces on the defensive.

The KPRA commanded by the great leader, the legendary hero, dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in their frantic attempt to invade the Asian continent.

It was a mortal danger, a "cancer of colonial rule," to Japanese imperialism.

So the Japanese imperialists tried in every way to "wipe out" the KPRA and its headquarters, calling out "crack" units of the mil-

lion-strong Kwantung Army, sending their "generals" notorious for their crimes in their war of brigandish aggression one after another and making their troops pursue the KPRA persistently and doggedly over a long distance and comb mountains to locate it.

But the great leader applied his brilliant tactics in every battle and inflicted a miserable defeat upon the "invincible" million-strong Kwantung Army, in the van of the hardest-ever bloody war against Japanese imperialism.

He armed the KPRA men closely with the immortal Juche idea and trained them to be staunch revolutionaries invariably faithful to the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader equipped KPRA officers and men with his guerrilla strategy and tactics and commanding art. At the risk of his life amid a hail of bullets he commanded his men at their head in every battle, sometimes himself machine-gunning.

The KPRA men regarded it as their greatest honour to live and fight as his soldiers under his guidance and carried out his orders and instructions without fail through thick and thin.

The fatherly leader's deep love and paternal concern for his men and people and the unity between officers and men and between army and people, the revolutionary trait the example of which he himself set, were one of the main factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

By leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to great victory, the respected and beloved leader carried out the historic cause of the country's restoration-national liberation with credit.

In the crucible of the long, arduous anti-

Japanese revolutionary struggle the Juche idea-based unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in ideology and purpose was achieved under the wise guidance of the great leader, immortal revolutionary exploits were performed, rich and valuable fighting experiences gained and the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work established.

In this way, an organizational and ideological groundwork was laid for building a Juche-type revolutionary party and the glorious revolutionary traditions, the strong roots of our revolution, were built up.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions became valuable assets in building a new society and strengthening and developing it after the country's liberation.

The great leader, drawing on the experience gained in creating the revolutionary people's armed forces during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the Korean People's Army (KPA), a modern regular army, without delay after liberation. Though it was born in 1948, the KPA's historical roots were formed by the great leader in 1932.

Only thanks to the great leader and under his brilliant guidance our people could become the dignified and greatly honoured people of such a sovereign and independent state with an ever-victorious revolutionary party, the Workers' Party of Korea, and a revolutionary people's government and an invincible revolutionary army as we see today.

Only victory and glory will always be in store for our people fighting stoutly under the wise guidance of the great leader, as our revolution was and is glorious because of his leadership.

Kwon Sang Shik



My Country Good to Live In

People's Life in Bloom

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as the supreme principle governing our Party's activities to promote systematically the people's welfare.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people; all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare."

Under the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader, all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the working masses and all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare.

Today our people are leading a worthwhile and cultured life to their heart's content, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and job.

INCREASING INCOME, FALLING PRICES

In our country where the masses of the working people are the master of everything, the national income grows rapidly and through its proper distribution the working people's real incomes increase steadily.

The working people's wages were raised as a whole on seven occasions in the postwar period. Besides, the wages of the working people in separate domains and trades were hiked. In 1970, the wages of factory and office

workers were boosted by 31.5 per cent at a time.

Our working people get additional benefits almost equal to their wages from the state, as well as high wages. They receive various extra pays and bonus, plus fixed wages. They also derive huge benefits from food supply, price cut, free education, free medical care, paid leave, free accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria, bringing up children at nurseries and kindergartens at state expense, free supply of labour protection goods and the like.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader taxes were totally abolished on April 1, 1974 in our country for the first time in history, with the result that the real incomes of the working people further increased.

The per-household grain and money income of the co-op farmers increases every year. Their per-household money income was 2,360 won in 1974 instead of 1,800 won set by the Six-Year Plan and continued to increase.

The factory and office workers are supplied by the state with food at a cheap price less than one per cent of their wages or so.

Everything in society serves the working masses and mass consumption goods are priced below value in our country.

Prices of commodities were cut many times. In 1974 the prices of manufactured goods were reduced by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at maximum.

Prices are uniform in urban and mountainous areas. The peasants in mountain villages of Ryanggang and Chagang Provinces buy

My Country Good to Live In

goods at the same prices as those in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang.

In wage hike, the wages of the lower-paid working people are raised higher to equally improve the living standards of all the people.

With rapid increase in the production of consumer goods and the purchasing power of the working people, the retail goods turnover grew sharply.

Especially, the production and supply of large quantities of various processed food-stuffs and modern kitchen utensils greatly lightened the women's burden of household chores.



The eldest daughter goes to camp

MODERN HOUSES TO ALL

Modern dwellings for the working people rose in rows in all our urban and rural areas.

Pyongyang, reduced to heaps of cinders by the indiscriminate bombing of US imperialism in the Korean war, has now turned into a modern city.

During the Six-Year Plan alone, modern dwellings were built in urban and rural areas for many hundred thousand households of working people.

The Chollima Street, the Pipa Street, the Sangwonson Street, the Rakwon Street and other magnificent and modern streets went up

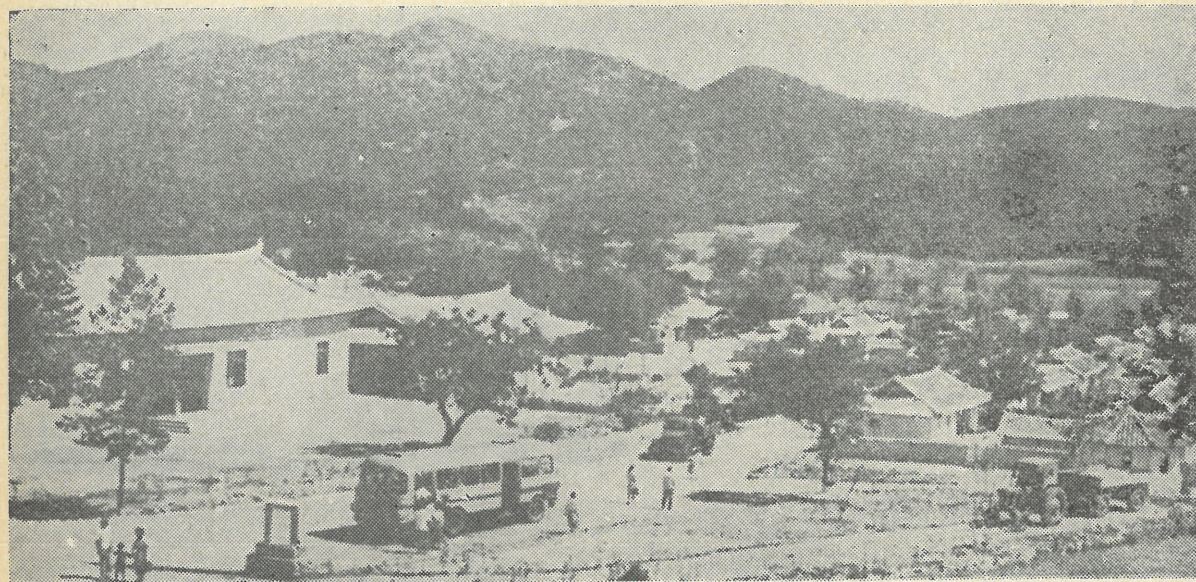
in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang. Sariwon, Huichon, Nampo, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Anju and other local cities and towns were rebuilt into modern ones and county seats and workers' settlements and farm villages became more beautiful.

Cities are formed to provide people with convenience and the working people live in multistoreyed apartment houses standing in rows.

Our working people's house rent including electric and water rates is only 0.3 per cent



Part of the Chollima Street—a residential district for the working people along the Potong-gang River in Pyongyang



Buses go even to mountain villages as a result of the brilliant realization of the Party's policy of introducing bus service in the countryside

of their living cost.

There are shops and utilities and welfare-service establishments everywhere people live and they do not feel any inconvenience.

There are many greenbelts for the health of the population and parks and cultural and public welfare establishments are properly distributed, and the urban population do not suffer from pollution.

The peasants, like the urban working people, live a cultured and bounteous life in modern dwellings built by the state at its expense, not paying house rent.

BUS AND WATER SERVICE RENDERED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader, our people's living standards are rising steadily and the gap of the urban and rural population in their living conditions is lessening in our country. Bus service has been successfully realized and buses go even to remote mountain villages.

Farm houses had water laid on through a mass movement.

A new life is in bloom in mountain villages—where only means of transport were ox-pulled sleighs and packsaddle for oxen and untreated river water was used as drinking water in the

pre-liberation days—as in towns and people there sing of their happiness, boasting of their villages.

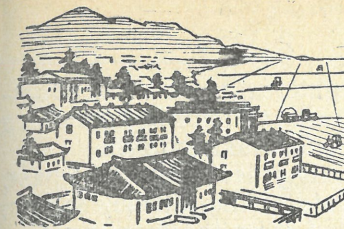
There are modern hospitals in rural villages and peasants live long in good health, getting free medical care and preventive medical service. In our tax-free countryside universal compulsory 11-year education is in force as in towns and TV service is rendered to peasants.

The working people are leading a fully independent and creative life in our country free from exploitation and oppression and even from taxes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been devoting his whole life to the good of the country and the people. He established a socialist system in our country which values man above everything else in the world and took countless measures for the people, so our people live the happiest life in the world.

That is why our people celebrate the great leader's birthday as the greatest national holiday and express their boundless gratitude and respect to the fatherly leader who has brought this happiness of today upon them and are full of a resolution to move ahead more vigorously toward the brighter future pointed out by him.

Kim Sun Gu



Ours Is a Really Wonderful Society

April 15 is the birthday of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who is looked up to as the great sun by all people.

Every year, whenever I greet the greatest national holiday, I am ashamed of myself because I, reborn under the fatherly leader's solicitude, am getting older without doing anything special to repay his favours.

I was subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism and under the rule of US imperialism and its puppet, Syngman Rhee. Under the warm wings of the fatherly leader, however, I am now enjoying the happiest life in the world, receiving human treatment for the first time in my life.

I am now free from worries about food, clothing and housing, about the education of my children and medical care.

My worry, if any, is about how I can repay the great favours and solicitude of the fatherly leader.

My villagers call me "abai" (uncle) and advise me to take good care of myself and not to overwork.

To keep well the farm's kindergarten playground is all that I do now.

Whenever I see the kindergarteners growing up healthily, enjoying all kinds of good luck in the world as the "king" of the country, under the grateful care of the fatherly leader, I recall my bitter childhood.

Deprived of the country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, I, like all other Koreans, spent my childhood in hunger, cold and tears, having a good whipping, instead of songs and laughter.

My father was killed by a cave-in at a mine and my mother died of disease without taking a dose of medicine. Thus my sister and I became orphans.

I began to work as a farm hand for a landlord with a cut animal fodder container of straw netting on my shoulder instead of satchel. And I was treated as a child of scorn and called "Tolse" instead of my real name

Hyon Tae my father gave.

I feel resentful and mortifying even now at the mere thought of that.

My childhood and youth were wasteful and I was as miserable as a dog in a house of death because I was robbed of my country.

I had a hope, however.

I was confident that our respected and beloved General Kim Il Sung would defeat the Japanese imperialists and regain the lost country and the day would surely come when the poor people like me would become the masters of the country.

That was why whenever they got together farm hands would sit up all night telling the stories that General Kim Il Sung raised an army in Mt. Paekdu-san and was crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces, crossing and recrossing the mountain.

The day came at last.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country.

Seeing the ugly looks of the fleeing Japs I shouted and shouted at the top of my voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

My joy was short-lived, however.

The Japs were driven out, but the US imperialists crept into the southern half of the country. Our country was divided into north and south by the 38th Parallel, a "frontier" which is not a frontier, and landlords became more rampant. Our outlook was gloomy indeed.

However, glad news came every day.

They were that in the north General Kim Il Sung who had liberated the country gave land to landless peasants and such farm hands as I became deputies who participated in politics of the country and the entire people rose as one in the work of building the country.

Whenever I heard such glad news, what did I, a farm hand, hope for?

It was to be taken to the heart of the great leader General Kim Il Sung and live a happy life as the master of the land and the country under his wise guidance.

Twenty-six years have passed since my village was liberated from the yoke of US imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique and I started a new life. I became the master of the country under the best socialist system in the world established by the fatherly leader.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Only in socialist society can the working masses enjoy an independent and creative life as real masters of society."

Today I enjoy a life worthy of a human being for the first time in my life under the best socialist system established by the fatherly leader, where people are valued most in the world.

The great leader gratified the lifelong desire of the peasants to do farming to the best of their power and give schooling to their children.

Thanks to his favours we do farming with the help of machines and chemicals and reap a rich harvest every year and have become the masters of the modern socialist countryside which has turned into a paradise good to live in.

Last year I got a distribution of 7.5 tons of grain and over 5,000 *won* in cash. Grain is enough to last my family, including sons and daughters and grandsons who set up their separate home, for more than three years.

Today our villagers are living the happiest life in the world in cosy modern houses with water supplied and costly furniture, tele-viewing.

This is not all.

My sons and daughters, five in all, graduated from middle schools and colleges and are working dependably for the country.

I had no opportunity of learning in the past. Thanks to the favours of the fatherly leader, however, I graduated from the working people's middle school and the county Party school.

Under his solicitude our rising generation receive universal compulsory 11-year education, getting seasonal school uniforms and school things from the state, without knowing what the "tuition fees" or "school impositions" mean.

Ours is a really wonderful society.

As days go by, I feel more and more deeply the great favours and profound love of the fatherly leader.

Really I don't see how I can ever repay the great leader's favours. Perhaps we will never be able to repay his favours even for thousands or tens of thousands of generations ahead.

Now I am over sixty, but I feel as if I were getting younger and new strength welling up in me.

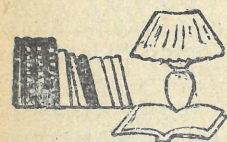
My whole family make a firm determination to attend the fatherly leader till the end of the sun and the moon, follow his lofty will generation after generation and practice loyalty to him forever.

Shin Hyon Tae

Farmer

Songho-ri, Yonan county

South Hwanghae Province



Land Where All People Study

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Indeed, our country is a 'land of education,' a 'land of learning' where all the people study at the expense of the state."

Under the wise guidance and deep concern

of the fatherly leader our country brought about great changes and rapid progress in education.

Schools form a complete network over the face of the country and the opportunities of learning are wide open to all. There were only 43 middle schools in the northern half

of the Republic in the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule and not a single university was to be found.

But today all our rising generation get 11 years of secondary general education of highest level under the system of universal compulsory 11-year education.

Education is completely free and the state issues textbooks, school things, seasonal uniforms and shoes and overcoats to all students.

All university and college students and higher specialized school students even receive scholarships.

Besides a full-time educational system there is a well-regulated part-time educational system comprising factory college, factory higher specialized school and evening sessions and correspondence courses, which gives workers and peasants special knowledge.

There are also the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School, the National Economy Institute and other cadre training schools, workshop and workteam chiefs' schools to improve their technical and business qualifications and skilled workers' training schools.

Those adults who failed to get education in the pre-liberation days acquire general education at the working people's middle schools.

Cadres and government officials study every Saturday and cadres go to various schools and study for one month or six months a year. All functionaries study more

than two hours every day.

"Let the whole Party, the whole country and the entire army study!" is a slogan in our country today.

In the pre-liberation days 80 per cent of the population could not read and write and our intellectuals could be counted on our fingers.

Today the Six-Year Plan target for bringing the number of intellectuals to one million has been hit with flying colours and all the branches and units of the national economy are run and managed by our own technicians and specialists.

The great leader advanced a unique idea that the work of education is the starting point of work with man and an integral part of human or ideological remoulding and wisely guided our people to put it into practice.

After the country's liberation, the first session of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee adopted the question of pencils as its first item on the agenda.

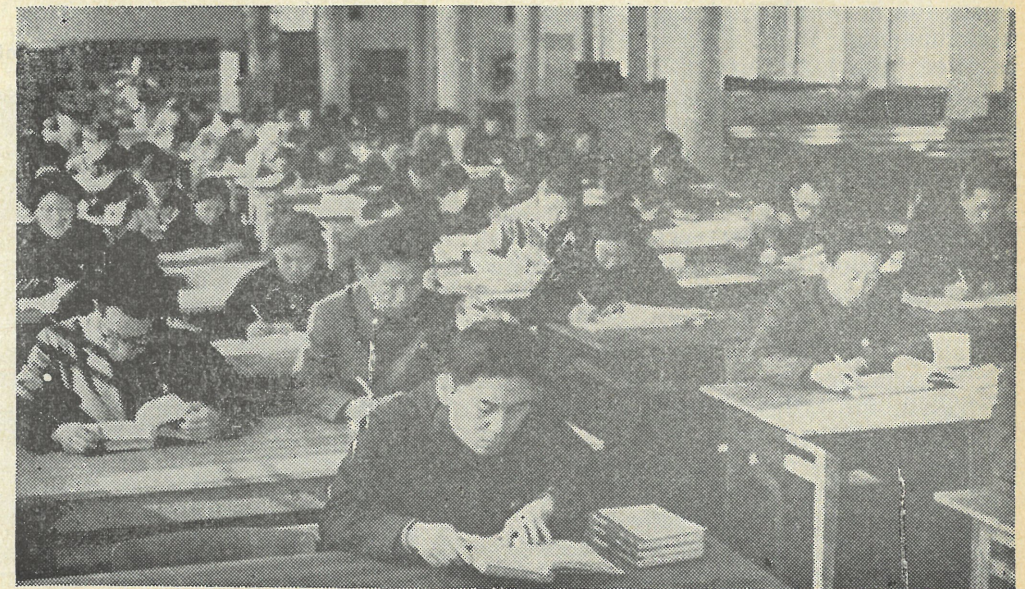
After the war schools were rehabilitated before everything else and all the best things went to the education of the younger generation.

Today we set the intellectualization of the whole society as the main task of the cultural revolution and are striving to carry it out.

Important progress in education is a brilliant victory of the great leader's immortal Juche idea.

Kwon O Sik

Working people of Pyongyang at their books in the Central Library



Today I have got a voucher to a sanatorium.

This is the second one I have taken.

From the voucher, too, I feel heartily grateful to our socialist system, our advanced public health service system, established by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who values people most highly.

In the pre-liberation days, in my school age I could not go to school and had to earn my bread. One day I was badly injured on a leg, working where there were no labour safety devices. But I could not get treatment, because I had no money and rights.

After the country's liberation, under our system of universal free medical service I had my leg operated. I did not pay for medicines and food and, when I was leaving the hospital after complete cure, I got a voucher to a sanatorium, instead of an account statement of hospital charges.

I went to the Chuul Sanatorium straightly from the hospital.

Comparing this with my bitter past, I recalled the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung:

"In our social system nothing is more precious than man. We must keep developing the public health service so as to protect man's life and promote the working people's health."

Under our socialist system established by the fatherly leader, the blind are made to see, cripples to walk and all people live long in good health.

I always say to my sons and daughters that I grow younger and my leg gets stronger thanks to the fatherly leader.

A few days ago the doctor in charge of medical care in our section had studied my leg, even asking me what were dying away from my memory. And today he brought the voucher.

There is nothing wrong with my leg. Giv-

ing it to me, he said he was afraid that my leg would ache again and I had better go to the sanatorium for treatment.

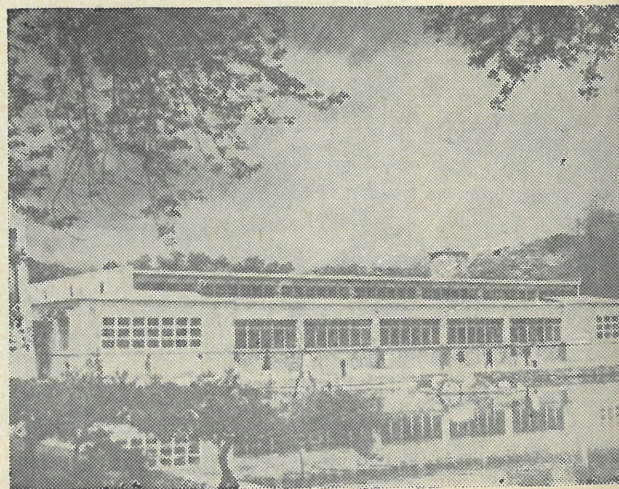
Really ours is a very grateful social system.

Under our public health service system everybody can get free medical care. But I feel more grateful than anyone else to our true socialist system for the people because I have enjoyed special benefits.

I renew my firm resolution to repay with loyalty the great solicitude and favours of the fatherly leader who has provided our people with such a happy life and make my posterity do so.

Ho Bun Ok
Worker
Waterworks Administration Station
of Central District, Pyongyang

Part of the Chuul Sanatorium noted for its spa



“SONG OF PARADISE”

Recently our writers and artists created and staged a music and dance tale "Song of Paradise," a new form of stage art work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Literature and art can only touch people's hearts and evoke love when the socialist content is correctly bound up with the varied and ingenious forms characteristic of our nation."

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" is one of successful works produced by our revolutionary artists under the Party's wise guidance according to the outstanding literary and art thought of the great leader.

It is an integrated art work in an entirely new, ingenious form applying the immortal Juche idea in the stage art, and it is a new development of the revolutionary and popular music and dance art.

It shows the different aspects of the happiest life in the world our people lead in our lovely land which has turned into a people's paradise under the grateful sunshine of the fatherly leader, with perfect music and dance pieces of high ideological and artistic value.

The tale consists of prologue, eight scenes and epilogue. It is an integrated stage art depicting our people's happy life profoundly, widely and vividly through the perfect combination of various means of delineation—optimistic music and songs, elegant and gorgeous dances and moving, lifelike peculiar stage decors full of variety—which are rich in national flavour, high in ideological and artistic value and easy for people to understand.

The curtain rises as the overture is played, fireworks are shot off into the sky over Pyongyang, the beautiful revolutionary capital in festive attire, and happy citizens surge



Having received her father's medal of Hero, Son Hui is moved to tears

along the streets.

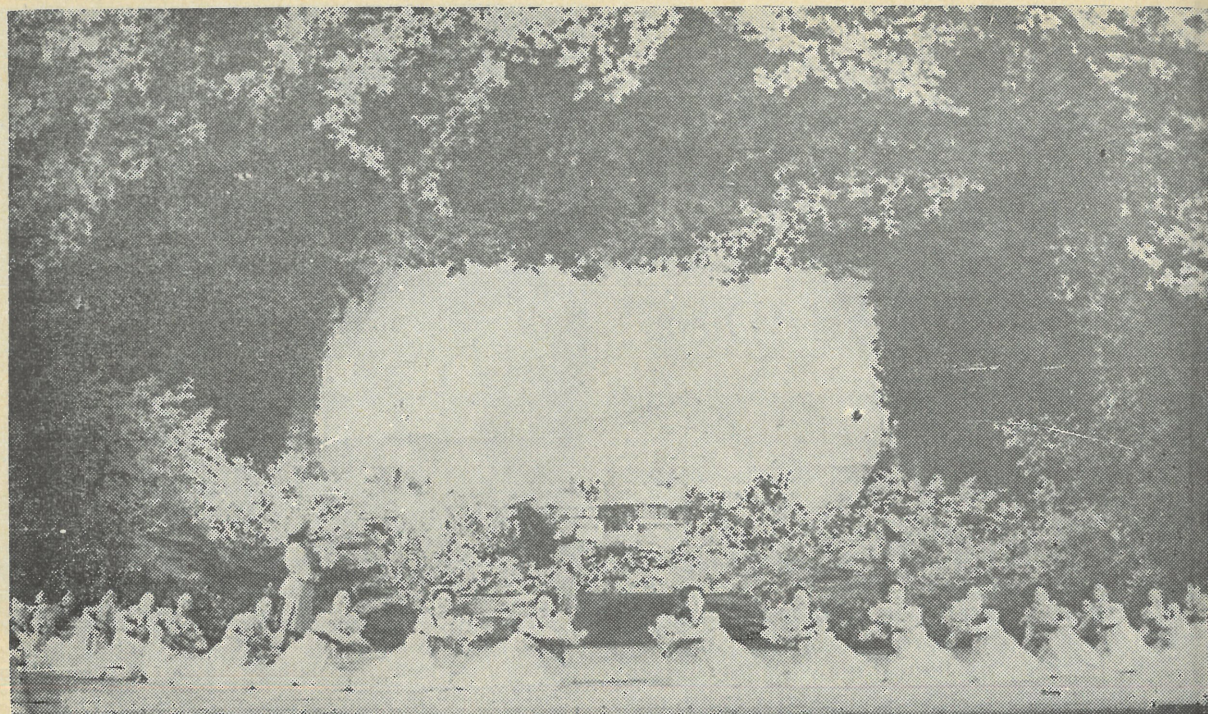
As *Pangchang* is sung, reporter Son Hui, the heroine of the tale, appears and sings, together with the citizens, of our socialist paradise built by the great leader:

Beautiful is this land under the grateful
sunshine,
Happy are the people in the leader's
bosom.
A people's paradise has here flowered
out,
Their dream so long cherished.
Happiness is overflowing across our
bright land.

Son Hui goes to different places of the country to write a serial story entitled "Song of Paradise" and cameraman Jun Ho visits the beauty spots of our country to shoot them.

At first, the heroine Son Hui goes to the 100-*ri* orchard where apple flowers are in full bloom. As solo and *Pangchang* "Orchard Country Established by the Dear Leader" are sung, the orchard girls fertilizing flowers sing and dance "Let's Get the Flowers Fertilized with Utmost Care."

Through music and dance pieces and stage decors of high ideological and artistic value the orchard vividly shows the pride and honour of our people living in the orchard coun-



A scene of "Nostalgia" representing the intense love of the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen for the fatherland

try and their joyful and fruitful working life.

The cameraman, son of deputy manager Chang Se of the orchard, comes to the orchard and gives his father the pocket book of Hero of the DPRK Choe Su Gil, his father's old comrade-in-arms, that he obtained while he was shooting at a place.

Chang Se recalls the bygone days when he fought on the front with Hero Choe Su Gil.

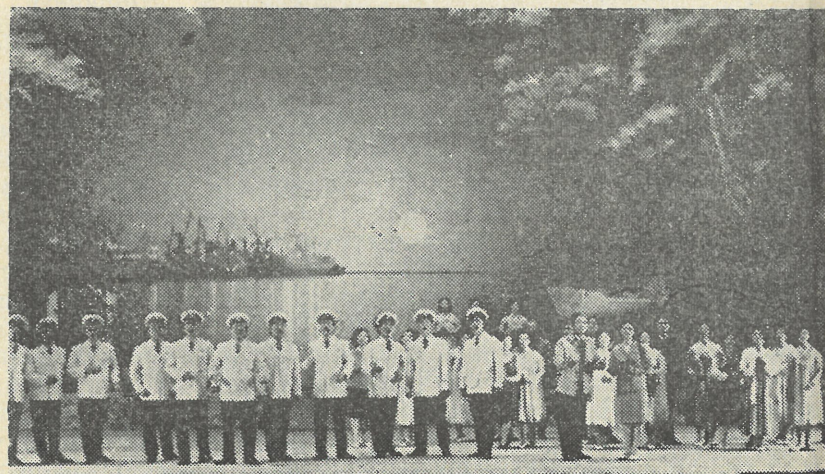
The scene turns into a height on the front during the days of the Fatherland Liberation War. Solemn songs showing the unparalleled heroism and lofty spiritual world of the Korean People's Army men flow out.

They resolve to find Bong Hui, the daughter of Hero Choe Su Gil, come what may.

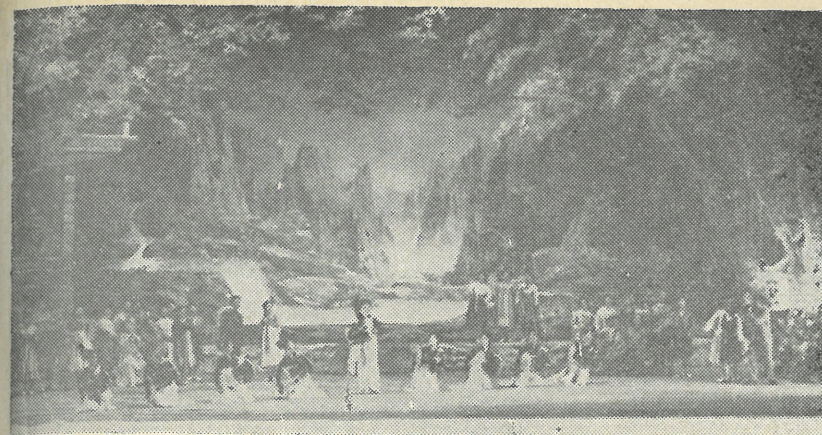
Son Hui goes to the Bay of

Wolpo where a pelagic fishing fleet heaves to. Fishermen come back from the distant sea. They, together with girls on the seaside, dance and sing of their fruitful work in the sea, which is expressed in the form of *Pangchang* and group dance of both sexes.

Male duet "His Love Is Fathomless beyond Compare with the Deepest Ocean" depicts profoundly the feeling of the fishermen moved to tears by the great favour of the



Back from the distant sea, fishermen sing of the love of the fatherly leader for them



fatherly leader who cares to send them to Mt. Kumgang-san on vacation together with their families. At the Bay of Wolpo, the birthplace of Hero Choe Su Gil, Son Hui sees again Chang Se who has come there to find Hero Choe Su Gil's daughter. Son Hui is the very daughter of the hero and the bay is her birthplace. But she and Chang Se do not know this. They hear from the manager of the fishery station that the hero's daughter Bong Hui (Son Hui's baby name) lost her mother in the US imperialist aggressive forces' bombing and a People's Army soldier saved her from the burning house.

Now the scene shows Korea's celebrated mountain, Mt. Kumgang-san, finding itself in the ideal perfection of beauty. The stage decors make the audience feel they are enjoying the real scenery of Mt. Kumgang-san unparalleled in the world.

Looking up at the fascinating scenery of the Kuryong (Nine-Dragons) Falls, vacationists sing of our lovely land which has turned into a paradise of Juche.

Son Hui calls on steelmakers in the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement



In Mt. Kumgang-san vacationists and the amateur artists of the Kumgang village dance and sing of their beautiful fatherland which has turned into a people's paradise

Son Hui and Jun Ho go up to the Sangpal-dam Ponds where fairies are said to have come down from the sky to enjoy the scenery of the mountain and sing the praises of the happiness of the people which is flowering in our beautiful land.

The amateur artists of the Kumgang village sing and dance with drums and vacationists sing, in praise of our socialist system which values the people most highly:

*Let us all sing
Of our socialist land,
Of the paradise on earth free from
exploitation and oppression.*

Son Hui and Jun Ho visit the sacred revolutionary mountain, Mt. Paekdu-san, and revolutionary battle sites, and sing of the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and think it very grateful that the paradise of today has sprung up from the revolutionary roots.

Women trio and group dance "Nostalgia" fully represent the longing of the anti-Japanese fighters for the beautiful homeland and their firm resolution to liberate it at any cost and their deep inner world with a lyric song and elegant rhythmical movements rich in expression. The song is lyric and deep and full of optimism.

After her visit to Mt. Kumgang-san and Mt.

Farmers dance and sing of their joy over bumper harvest



Paekdu-san and revolutionary battle sites, Son Hui goes to a textile mill, an iron works and a farm village.

The group dance "The Glow of Kangson" is one of dance pieces of high ideological and artistic value which shows the fruitful working life of smelters who are working miracles, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions.

It properly combines nationality and modernity. Its first and second parts lyrically describe the honour and pride of the hero-workers, the masters of the revolution, with the dynamic movements of the smelters and the soft and graceful arm movements of molten iron-fairies and show convincingly the revolutionary spirit of the workers full of vigour and zeal.

The last part touches the hearts of spectators with a dance fully expressing the firm faith of the steelmakers and other means of representation.

Son Hui goes to the farm village where she has grown up from the iron works.

At the iron works Chang Se meets Gi Chol, who saved the daughter of the hero in the wartime and they go together to the village where the hero's daughter was left.

The scene changes into a share-out ground.



Women amusing themselves in a park, dancing "Nodulgangbyon"

The farmers dance and sing of the great leader's favours and their joy over the bumper harvest reaped thanks to the fatherly leader.

Son Hui sees her farm village which has turned into a paradise and recalls her past with deep emotion. She meets Chang Se and Gi Chol and learns that she is the daughter of Hero Choe Su Gil and hears the moving story that the kind-hearted fatherly leader instructed to award her father's medal of Hero to her.

At this scene, the dramatic climax of the tale, the heroine sings the song "I Shed the Tears of Gratitude," shedding tears of happiness, feeling unboundedly grateful to the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for having built a people's paradise on this land, an age-old desire of the people, and for bringing immense joy to their hearts and leading them to lasting glory.

The last scene "We Shall Be Loyal to the Great Leader" gives the main purport of the tale with reverential and dynamic melodies.

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" makes our people more deeply feel they are happy today and greatly contributes to getting them to love more ardently their socialist country built by the great leader and fight with all devotion for further strengthening and developing it.

Kim Ryong Su

President KIM IL SUNG Moves Asia and the World

TAKAGI TAKEO
Japanese Commentator

"This is the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung's present to you, Mr. Takagi," said a member of the delegation from the Korean Journalists' Union who, taking time off his busy work, called at my house on a May night.

"He told us we should call on you, Mr. Takagi, by all means and convey his kind regards to you when we visited Japan. He also asked us to convey his heartfelt condolence to you on the death of your wife."

I was unconsciously moved to tears at the solicitude of the President who was so anxious about me, a mere journalist of Japan, and had sent even a valuable present to me.

Such deep solicitude shown for an obscure Japanese journalist during his visit to Korea and now in distant Japan is not confined to myself; it is an expression of solidarity with the Japanese people.

When I received the affectionate embroidery and Korean *insam* sent by the President I could not but bring back memories of the happy days I had spent with him for two months.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SCENE

I still remember this scene clearly.

It happened on December 31, 1971.

Upon hearing that every year President Kim Il Sung spent this day with children at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, I hurried over and was waiting for him.

At half past seven in the evening President Kim Il Sung, the political leader who moves

the world, arrived at the palace.

At the moment the palace resounded with a loud cheer of *manse*.

Scores of children in the front row ran up to the leader, crying *aboji*, *aboji* (father), and hung on his arms and shoulders as if to play a baby to him.

The children in the back rows, too, pushing themselves onward, shouted *manse* at the pitch of their voices, passionately waving their hands. Tears were glistening in their eyes.

The President was rocked from side to side in the surging crowd of children.

I felt a lump in my throat, looking at the affectionate President who was stroking heads of children with a broad smile on his face or listening attentively to children, bending his body.

I shall never forget the great image of President Kim Il Sung whom I saw for the first time.

General Kim Il Sung who had fought in the sacred anti-Japanese war, taking orphaned children in his arms.

The General who had got ill-clad children's clothes made with the precious money permeated with his mother's warm affection.

Episodes of President Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle flashed across my mind.

Has there ever been such a leader in any country who greets the New Year together with the children every year?

Does any other country have such a leader who is called "father" by all children and on whose arms and shoulders they hang?

I made a tour of many countries in the world, but I have never seen and heard of such a leader.

Among the children of this country who cannot conceal their joy of meeting *aboji*, I could find out for the first time a "new force of Asia" that moves the world, the force which I had been seeking all my life.

I had met many political leaders while touring southeast Asian countries since three years before. But, with that alone it was impossible for me to comment on Asia, much less to gauge the future trend of the world.

At such a time, I heard the news from Korea, especially about the Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung. It must be Korea! And I thought that it would be impossible to discuss Asia without knowing her and that in this country there must be the man who moves the world. So I had an urge to ascertain it with my own eyes, in the flesh.

It might be said, therefore, that my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a decisive moment in my journalistic career.

That is why I received the deepest impression in my life when I saw President Kim Il Sung among children.

My first meeting with him in the drawing-room of the palace began with his kindly words of inquiry: "Have you got over your cold?"

I was choked with emotion at the words of the President who inquired after my health, clasping my hand.

Since the very moment I had arrived in Pyongyang he had shown much concern about my delicate health.

I did not know how he came to know that I had caught a cold. He sent a cadre to change my lodging from the hotel to the house for national guests and had me carefully examined.

Doctors in Pyongyang who carried out

careful examination of my health condition on his instruction diagnosed that my intestinal trouble was due to insufficient chewing. They even inserted a full set of false teeth in me.

I had my teeth pulled out on the evening of the 25th, but could bite apples sent by the President on the 29th.

This was an amazing speed for a full set of artificial teeth.

As I had been unable to bite apple for a long time, I felt as if the sweetness of apple had infiltrated into the inmost depth of my heart.

I was really grateful.

When I told the President that I had my teeth put in and got rid of my cold, he was very glad and invited me to see the children's New Year Performance in the palace theatre.

The curtain rose amidst the bell tolling the hopeful New Year.

At every interval the President asked me if I liked the performance. He said with a smile that it was the first time for him to greet the New Year with a foreign reporter.

When the performance was over, I was told that the President wanted me. So I went. He was with several teachers who directed the performance that day.

After presenting me to them as his intimate friend the President drank together with us in celebration of the New Year.

Our talk continued. "When I visit the Republic next time, I will make a tour of the revolutionary battlesites where you had been active in the 1930's and write your biography," said I.

At this, he was surprised and, waving both hands, said that there was no need to do so, and he hoped me to write about the people if I wanted to.

Looking at the President with his cheeks flushed bashfully, I was convinced: "He is the genuine leader of the people."

Everybody says that when he is by the side

of the President he feels as if he were in his parent's arms. These words were overflowing with the warmth felt between old acquaintances. (Such must be the very character of a great man.)

I had no choice but to feel deeply grateful to the President who showed meticulous concern for my health and even for the collection of data, regarding me, a mere journalist, as his close friend.

I greeted the New Year 1972 in so strong emotional excitement.

JUCHE—THE CURRENT THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

"You have spoken a great deal about our on-the-spot guidance. We go to the masses to learn from them rather than to try to guide them...."

"...When a Marxist-Leninist party is in a difficult situation, it should go deep among the masses and discuss all matters with them and take their advice."

"The popular masses are our teachers. We always learn from them."

Thus started the conversation between the President and us on January 10.

As I had been informed of the on-the-spot guidance of President Kim Il Sung, I learned, while hearing him, that at its root lay the inseparable ties of kinship between the leader and the people, rather than politics.

Thanks to the solicitude of President Kim Il Sung, I had been able to collect data travelling freely all parts of the country. And so, I could feel his warm affection even in the home of parentless sisters, not to speak of the workers' houses at Kangson.

It happened when we visited the eastern coast.

Six-storey buildings standing in rows around Soho presented a picturesque scenery in sunshine.

"What are those hotels for?"

"They are the apartment houses of the fishermen engaged in deep-sea fishery. Soho is a fishing port," replied a Korean reporter who accompanied us.

At first I could not bring myself to believe it at all.

Because the fishermen's dwelling houses in south Korea or in Japan are invariably shabby.

President Kim Il Sung took measures to build apartment houses at the scenic seaside for the families who were anxious about the fishermen out on the deep sea.

Similar stories are too numerous to tell. I have met countless people—greasy-handed workers, knotty-handed farmers, fishermen and children—who said that the President had given them a grip.

No place in this country is without the footmarks of President Kim Il Sung. The whole country is aflame with the people's trust in, respect and love for the President.

The Koreans say Korea owes its existence to President Kim Il Sung and they themselves owe their happiness to him. The President, on his part, says that numerous heroes in the factories and rural villages are pushing ahead with the revolution and construction and that he derives confidence and courage from them.

Herein lies one of the main reasons that I look up to him as a "master of leadership".

The leadership of the President who treasures people most of all and leads them to devote their inexhaustible strength to the revolution and construction is a new kind of leadership based on men's mental activities.

President Kim Il Sung said:
"Establishing Juche means that the people approach the revolution and construction in their own country as masters. In other words, it means the embodiment of independent and creative spirits; the people must adopt an independent and creative stand to solve mainly

by themselves all the problems arising from the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, in the context of their own country's actual conditions."

His words gave a new and powerful light to me who had been groping for the Asian as well as the world current.

Analysing the US Asian strategy, the President pointed out: "...Asia today is unlike the Asia of yesterday, and its outlook has radically changed." These words are very lucid.

(Quite so. A new wave is rising in Asia today. Juche is the main current of today and the modern age is following the path indicated by Juche.)

This forms the glory of Asia. President Kim Il Sung wore an optimistic expression, his eyes sparkled when discussing the Juche idea in a sonorous voice, and the successive proposals on peaceful negotiation based on the Juche idea seemed to represent the great man's deep love for his country and nation.

The number of *Yomiuri Shimbun* carrying his talk was suppressed in south Korea.

However, his proposal to exchange a heart-to-heart talk for national reunification transcending politics and ideology and without asking one's past, smashed the manoeuvres of the hinderers of reunification and brought about the historic July 4 Joint Statement, thus opening up a new path to reunification.

The Juche idea lives in every heart of the Korean people who restored their country by defeating the brutal Japanese imperialist invaders who were materially superior, and who repelled the US imperialist aggressors, rose up like a phoenix from the war debris, and have built up a magnificent Korea. This great idea has become a motive force of the wheel of reunification and an impetus to the progress of Asia and the world today.

As I naturally can do nothing but to write,

I have positively declined any post. Nevertheless, this time I have accepted a post as Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, because I thought that it would be most worthwhile to devote the remainder of my years to the study of the Juche idea and aim at peace for friendly co-existence of nations with different systems.

Practice of calling Japan and Korea "countries near yet far" must be made an old story now. Today a movement is gaining momentum among the Japanese people for the improvement and normalization of relations between Japan and Korea.

The visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe to Japan was also materialized.

After returning from Korea I tried to refer everything to the Juche idea and found a new way of solution.

Some persons are mad on concocting a disgraceful "immigration and emigration bill", reversing the current, while some Japanese delinquent students are committing unpardonable outrages upon Korean high-school students. It is after all an act of digging their own graves.

President Kim Il Sung has clarified the historic five-point programme for independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Once he speaks a word, the world responds all at once.

Seeing that his appeal and high aim are now creating a stir in the world, I form my confidence that President Kim Il Sung, the creator of the great Juche idea, is one of the leaders moving the world for the future.

I have written this in an unabated state of excitement which I felt when writing *Kim Il Sung, Master of Leadership*, but somehow I feel unsatisfied.

No amount of my writing about President Kim Il Sung can satisfy me.

September, 1973

HEAVILY WOODED FORESTS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Forest is an important resource of the national economy. It provides not only important raw and other materials for industry and agriculture but also is essential for climatic and soil amelioration and beautifying the territory."**

Korea is covered with mountains over as much as 80 per cent of its territory, and belongs to the temperate zone. Its moderate climate and its precipitation are fit for floral growth. So, there grow thousands of species of trees from old times.

Frigid zone coniferous forests, temperate zone coniferous forests, mixed forests of coniferous and broad-leaved trees and forests of subtropical evergreen broad-leaved trees stretch from north to south. There grow 1,500 species of trees in all. Of them some 100 species including larch, pine-nut, fir, Korean poplar, poplar, pine and cryptomeria are of great value in use.

There grow 500 species of endemic plants and 700 species of economic value.

These rich resources were severely destroyed by the Japanese imperialists' policy of unlimited colonial plunder for nearly half a century and, moreover, burnt down during the three-

year war launched by the US imperialists. However, thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our forests have been able to restore their old looks and flourish luxuriantly all over the beautiful fatherland.

On April 6, 1947, thirty years ago, the great leader, though busy leading our people in the struggle for building a new country, climbed up the Munsu-bong Hill and planted trees together with Pyongyang citizens. He was there with a far-reaching plan to convert all mountains devastated by the Japanese imperialists' robber-like plunder into thick forests with resources. And he roused the entire people in the struggle for creating forest resources.

In order to realize his long-range plan on this land our people fixed the day as a tree-planting day.

In the crucible of the severe Fatherland Liberation War deciding the destiny of the country, the fatherly leader, foreseeing the tomorrow of the victorious country, saw to it that forest surveys and nursery cultivation were conducted across the land. When the war ended, he guided people to launch the tree-planting campaign without delay.

As a result, our forests which had been

Greenbelts and parks have appeared everywhere in our country





Juvenile Corps members are out to plant trees in spring

severely destroyed by the war were rehabilitated in a short time after the war and became heavily wooded.

In our country there are state-run enterprises for forest protection and a well-arranged system of forest management has been established to undertake it through an all-people movement.

All people actively participate in tree planting in the planting months of April and October every year, and especially, the school children take part in the "Greening Guards" activities the aim of which is to make them from childhood look after and help to increase forest resources, the wealth of the country and people.

Forests of poplar which is fast growing and offers good fibre cover the vast belts along the

east and west coasts less than 500 metres above sea level, and forests of cryptomeria which is widely used as raw materials for rayon and staple fibre are found in the mountain areas more than 1,000 metres above sea level.

The planting of sequoia greatly useful for pulp making and for the manufacture of furniture, sculpture and musical instruments is rapidly expanding over wider areas today.

Walnut tree, Korean pepper bush, pine-nut tree and other oil-bearing plants are distributed in wider areas, and the forests of oil-bearing trees created in recent years amount to tens of thousands of *chongbo*.

The areas of the forests of chestnut tree and other wild fruit trees are extending quickly as well.

Rapid progress has been made in the planting of timber forest, too.

Larch, pine, fir, paulownia, amur cork and other trees widely used for timber are seen everywhere in our country.

Dependable shelter-belts have been established along the coastlines and in the inlands, and dense woods created by the brooks, ravines, lakes and rivers. There are also forests planted especially to protect the revolutionary battle sites, places associated with revolutionary history and scenic spots and ornamental forests around cities, sanatoria and rest homes. They protect the land and add beauty to the landscape.

Our rich forest resources are utilized many-sidedly and comprehensively in all domains of the national economy.

The tremendous changes in our country are brilliant results of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb and wise guidance and his far-reaching plan for transformation of nature.

Upholding the tasks set forth by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year and the five-point nature-remaking policy advanced by him, our people are conducting the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and effecting daily new innovations in the afforestation and water conservancy.

Ko Shin Il

"MANGYONGHWA"

Blooms on South Coast

Sunny April has come.

The whole land is ablaze with flowers and people sincerely wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health and pledge themselves to be loyal to him on his birthday, the greatest national holiday.

Every significant April beautiful "Mangyonghwa" blooms on the south coast in spite of the strong sea wind, symbolizing the fidelity of the south Korean people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they boundlessly revere and love.

One summer day, a few years ago, a small south Korean boat, caught in a violent storm, was drifting about in the West Sea.

A fisherman was already losing his consciousness, totally exhausted from several days' battle with the wind and waves.

His mother had come out to the windy pier and said to him going to fish, shedding tears: "My dear, you must take good care of yourself!" His nephew had cried, pulling his trousers: "The sea is raging. Please don't go out to

the sea. I will never say that I am hungry...."

These words revived in his dimming consciousness.

He knew well that a helping hand would come to him, a mere fisherman, from nowhere in south Korea where money and power are everything, and he was only waiting for the last moment of his life, cursing south Korean society.

He fell and completely lost his consciousness.

Many hours passed and when he came to his senses, he, to his surprise, found himself in a bed with a snow-white blanket on it. He felt as if he were in the "Palace of the Dragon King" mentioned in a fairy tale.

"Am I really alive? Where am I now?"

He could not believe his eyes.

People in white were looking into his face around the bed.

"He has come to himself!" cried a doctor for joy. All around the bed were in tears.

When he knew that he was in the northern half of the Republic where there lived the



respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, whom he had always boundlessly respected and loved, he was excited with immense joy. He said to himself: "I have come under the wings of General Kim Il Sung, now at long last, General Kim Il Sung whom I have eagerly longed to see and revered, the General whose name I have heard only through legendary stories. Thank you General Kim Il Sung very much! I don't see how I can repay your great favours!"

Tears of gratitude coursed down his face.

In the northern half of the Republic he got human treatment for the first time in his life and saw the real society for the people where man is valued above everything else in the world.

In the north all people were living a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and tax, getting free education and free medical treatment, under the extremely warm and tender care of the great leader.

He thought of parents and brothers and sisters starving or dying in the corrupt south Korean society where "the poor get poorer and the rich richer."

He spent happy days in the north. One day he visited Mangyongdae, the sacred revolutionary place near and dear to his heart.

He nailed down in front of the house in Mangyongdae where the great leader, the sun of the nation, was born.

The low-eaved straw-thatched house, the like of which could be seen everywhere on the south coast, a water jar repaired many times, sweat-soaked farm tools... which are the vivid reminder of the hard living of the great leader's family. The house left deep impressions on him.

General Kim Il Sung was born in this revolutionary house and left the brushwood gate of the house with a lofty aim of restoring the country. In half a century since then, he restored the country to our people through an arduous struggle and enabled them to enjoy permanent prosperity and perfect happiness as today. General Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great leader of the people—whom our people have for the first time in their history of thousands of years.

Leaving Mangyongdae with unbounded reverence for the great leader, the fisherman carefully kept seven seeds of a flower in his bosom.

Back to his home village, he sowed them on the south coast and grew the flowers with great care.

In April seven red flowers came out.

"Dear General, the flower brought from Mangyongdae has bloomed here in the south, too," cried he in tears for joy, smelling the seven beautiful flowers which fully bloomed in the morning sun.

He named the flower "Mangyonghwa" because he had brought it from Mangyongdae, in reflection of the unanimous desire of the south Korean people fighting, seeing their bright future in General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, even in the land of darkness under the military fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

The seven "Mangyonghwa" flowers symbolize seven Korean letters of loyalty "Kim Il Sung Chang Gun Man Se!" (Long Live General Kim Il Sung!)

He was a mere hired boatman who rowed an old boat, ascribing his ill luck to fate. But now, with these flowers, he became a brave revolutionary fighter who pulls the oar of the revolution for the reunification of the country....

"Mangyonghwa" blooms redder under the care of thousands or tens of thousands of south Korean people.

Every April, the month when the sun of the nation rose, the people of his fishing village on the south coast make a basket of red "Mangyonghwa" out of their desire to follow and be faithful to the great leader forever, and sincerely wish him a long life in good health.

On April 15, the greatest national holiday, they lay a basket of "Mangyonghwa" before a portrait of the great leader and pledge themselves to be loyal to him: "We will make 'Mangyonghwa' bloom red throughout south Korea and fight stubbornly to hasten the day when we will cry 'Long Live General Kim Il Sung!' on the square of reunification."

Ko Dong Sok

BOUNDLESS REVERENCE AND INTENSE LOYALTY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung freed the Koreans in Japan from lost nationhood and restored everything they had lost to them, and always shows fatherly affection and solicitude for them. So they boundlessly respect and are intensely loyal to him.

Kim Gwang Ja, sub-branch chief of the Union of Korean Democratic Women (UKDW) in Japan, said simply and earnestly:

"Old as I am, my fidelity to the respected and beloved leader is invariable. Why? In the past, my lot was a hard one indeed after I came to Japan. But now I lead a worthwhile life as a sub-branch chief of the UKDW. I owe this to the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. Therefore, I will be faithful to him. I will always think and act only upon the great leader's revolutionary ideas and readily devote the remainder of my life to the respected and beloved leader."

Six hundred thousand Korean nationals in Japan are full of an unshakable resolution to faithfully follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, think and act upon his revolutionary ideas, entrust their destiny entirely to him and readily give their life to protect and guard him. This intense loyalty to the great leader is their supreme faith and unanimous will and noble feeling that never change or shake.

On February 29 last year, when our ship "Mangyongbong" was engaged in its normal trading business at the central wharf of the



With a high national pride of enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader, Korean nationals in Japan make a firm determination to carry out better the patriotic work

Osaka port, right-wing gangsters of Japan and special agents of the south Korean puppets launched a violent attack on the ship at the bidding of the Japanese reactionaries and the homicidal Pak Jung Hi gang.

Students of the Osaka Korean High School who were inspecting the ship confronted them. Shouting: "Let's defend 'Mangyongbong' sent by the fatherly leader with our strength!" and "Let's guard the fatherly leader's portrait, protecting 'Mangyongbong'!" they became human bombs and bravely fought the enemies, shedding blood, and repelled them.

Pak Jong Il, a third-year student, who was valiant in the fight, said: "I was injured on the head and shoulder. But I feel no pain. I have done nothing special but I feel it happy

and proud that I have done my bit in winning a battle to guard the fatherly leader."

In September 1974, when hooligans of the Japanese right-wing reactionaries and the south Korean puppets' special agents attacked the west Ikuno branch office of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) with various deadly weapons, members of the Korean Youth League under the branch defended the office to the last.

They held a meeting, where Hong Jong Jo earnestly called upon the attendants to be the guards, the death-defying corps, boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader, following the examples of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men including Comrade Kim Jong Suk who defended the great leader in many battles at the risk of her life. He went on to say:

"Comrades, a precious portrait and plaster bust of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung are placed with utmost care in our branch office. We have no ground to retreat even an inch. We must fight a life-and-death battle against the enemy to hold to this honoured place. Let's all defend thoroughly the fatherly leader even at the cost of our lives!"

After his speech they shouted at the top of their voice: "Defend the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung with our lives!" and "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" Then they sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in chorus, shaking the night sky.

The Korean nationals in Japan have arranged with utmost care the "Study Rooms of the Revolutionary History of Marshal Kim Il Sung" everywhere they live and study the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

They have respectfully hung on walls of their houses his portraits with unbounded

adoration and love for him and with a firm resolve to be loyal to him from generation to generation.

There are many stories about their fidelity to him.

Compatriots of the Sakada sub-branch of the Chongryon Shonai branch saved the great leader's portraits from raging flames, leaving their houses and property to burn. Students of the Tohoku Korean Primary, Middle and High School first carried the great leader's portraits and plaster bust out of their school to save them from a big earthquake. Yun Chun Gun of the Taga sub-branch of the Chongryon north Ibaragi prefectural branch offered a house bought for trade, appealing to compatriots: "Let's join efforts to make the 'Study Room of the Revolutionary History of Marshal Kim Il Sung' bigger and better!" Pak Myong Sil, Chairwoman of the UKDW of the Chongryon Hamadori branch, Fukushima prefecture, tore to pieces determinedly a threatening letter of a puppet consular official of south Korea forcing her to abandon the work of the UKDW and have "ROK nationality," saying: "I am a revolutionary soldier who has Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as the leader and pledged to be single-heartedly loyal to him...."

All places in Japan from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south resound with the Koreans' songs of intense loyalty to the great leader.

To attend till the end of the sun and the moon and be loyal to, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom the Korean people had for the first time in their long history of 5,000 years, is the eternal revolutionary faith of the people in the homeland and 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

Pak Song Gon

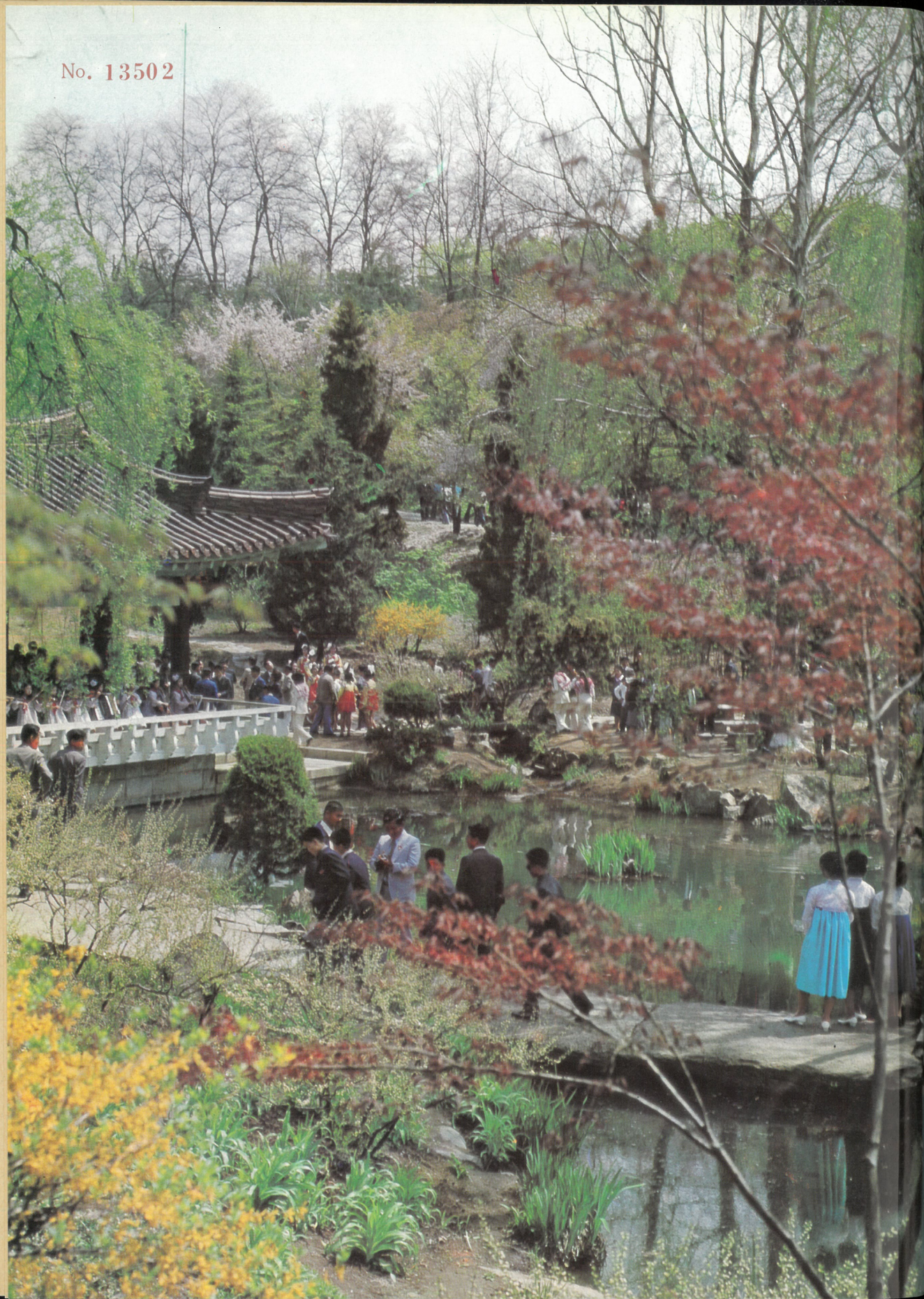
INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Long live our socialist system!"

BACK COVER: At the Moranbong Park

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